PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,754—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 3 P.M. 1906.				
31st Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10600
14th "	EGYPT	7918	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10369
28th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6895
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. 1906
TARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 235
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	610	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 1 year	902	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Apr., 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Solitto	17th May "
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th June "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Ballard Road, No. 52.

DEUTSCHE OST (GERMAN EAST

Regular fort-nightly servi
DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE followi
SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.
GENERAL	2361	Pens
† REICHSTAG	2085	Kopplstaet
* SULTAN	2384	Burmeister
BUNDESRATH	2096	Ulrich

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE PORTS and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Chinkani.
† Direct to Delagoa Bay and Durban.
For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRAN

24, Mallows Street, Bombay, 24th February, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	2 Apr. 11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	3 Apr. 5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1500	Thur.	5 Apr. 10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	6 Apr. 8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 2nd April.

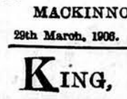
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
29th March, 1906.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1906
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colleda	7600	9th April 1906
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Blaffer	4766	20th " "
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May "
*FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radoicic	5834	9th June "

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 680.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	30th March 1906

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW

ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,

CRAVEN MIXTURE

AND

Various kinds of

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ALSO

Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS

ALWAYS IN STOCK

We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.

Please register your order soon

AT

E. GOREY & CO.

NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

21, HUMMUM STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY

GUILTY!

GUILT

Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY!

of neglect.

MINIMAX

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

AS SUPPLIED TO

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size,
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.

FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED PROVISIONS in Tins and Bottles which is much valued as a First Course luxury the following:—

		Rs.	a.
ANTIPASTO MARCONI (contg. Tunny Fish and Mushroom in Oil)	per Tin	1	0
ALICE FALSTAFF do. do.	per Tin	0	12
ONIONS in VINEGAR per Bottle 8 annas. Artichokes in oil	per Bot.	1	0
PIMENTOS BOHEMES (contg. sweet Giardineira Chillies, assorted in Vinegar	per Bot.	1	0
(GIARDINERIA) (mixed Pickles)	per Bot.	0	8
MUSHROOMS in VINEGAR, per Bottle 14 annas. OLIVES FARCIES	per Bot.	1	0
SARDINES SUD-AFRICA (contg. Tomato Sauce with Vegetables)	per Tin	1	0
ALICE PICCANTI in TOMATO SAUCE	per large Tin	1	0
Do. do.	per small Tin	0	10
TONNO SPORT in Tins at Re. 1. ONIONS in Salt	per Bot.	0	8
ALICE TARTUFATO in tins at Re. 1. Mushrooms in Oil in Bot.		1	0
FILETPI D'ALICE in Tins		0	12

FEB. 1ST.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	326	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	600
Liverpool	550	900	478	770	420	640
London via Marseilles	600	1950	525	*820	450	*675
Karachi	40	...	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Sutton Hall	4500	Mar 7	Mar 21	Apr 3	Apr 10 Direct
B	Crewe Hall	4320	" 14	" 28	" 9	" 15
B	Trafford Hall	3800	" 24	Apr 5	" 15	" 21
B	Brocklesbye Hall	6000	" 28	" 13	" 25	May 1
A	City of Calcutta	11000	Apr 24	May 7	May 16	" 21
B	Merton Hall	7000	" 14	Apr 28	" 11	" 18 Direct
B	Promo	4400	May 1	May 15	" 27	June 2
A	City of Agra	4320	" 14	" 31	June 9	" 16
B	City of Karachi	5800	" 24	June 6	" 16	" 21

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.

(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),

Agents, LINES ELLERMAN CITY STEAMERS, Bombay.

BECK'S PILSENER BEER

KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS.

Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling.

A RELIABLE AND PURE

MALT AND HOP BEER,

tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.

(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

FOR THE RACES.

FLANNEL SUITS, VERY LATEST PATTERNS.

SMART SHAPES IN SUN HELMETS.

SILK TIES—ENGLISH SUMMER FASHIONS.

STRAW HATS—FELT PANAMAS.

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents:—

MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO

EASTER 1906.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

EASTER NOVELTIES

JUST ARRIVING

EASTER EGGS in fancy Basket from As. 8.
NESTS CONTAINING EASTER EGGS from As. 6.
TOY CARTS,
DUTCH SHOES,
BASKETS, etc., etc,
ALL CONTAINING EASTER EGGS.
EMPTY EGGS covered in Satin Re. 1 each.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS artistically decorated and filled with sweets, Rs. 2 per lb.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS,
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"Imogen," Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay 28th March, 1906.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1906.
ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE.

WATHAR SPECIAL. A light SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN, having limited accommodation, will be RUN DAILY between the 1st April and 15th June, 1906. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 40 minutes after the arrival there, of the Bombay-Madras Mail Train starting at 21 hours 30 minutes from Victoria Terminus and is timed to arrive at Wathar at 6 hours 45 minutes. Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered, for the number of berths available only, on application to the Station Master, Poona.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 27th March, 1906.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to One P.M. (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 9th day of April, 1906, for the undermentioned SUPPLIES for the period ending 28th February, 1907 :—

	Amount to be deposited with Tender	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender
	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Hardware and Miscellaneous Stores	2,500	2,500
(B) Timber	1,000	1,000
(C) Iron Castings	1,000	1,000

II. Forms of Tenders and Contracts can be had (on payment of R. 1 for supply A and Rs. 1 for each of the supplies B and C above referred to) from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

III. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above A, B and C and enclosed in separate covers, signed, sealed and delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office, on the date above mentioned.

IV. The Deposit accompanying each Tender (without which no Tender will be considered) shall be in cash or Public Securities and will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the Contract. The successful Tenderer will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in regard to the Contract Deposits.

V. The further Deposit, as shown above, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

VI. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

W. EOWDEN,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpogly 28th March, 1906.

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees (50) Fifty, per Share, for the half year ended 31st December, 1905, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1906, at the Registered Office of the Company, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Bombay Time), to those Share-holders whose names stood on the Register on the 26th March, 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FOR the EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY LD.
B. D, PETIT SONS & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1906.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half Year ended 31st December, 1905, at the rate of Ten per cent. per Annum, plus Bonus of Two per cent. and will be payable on and after the 29th Instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 19th Instant.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 27th March, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of WALJI HANSRAJ, a Brahmin Priest, late of Bombay, Pushkarna Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant deceased.

GOVERDHAN HARIBHAI (Veterinary Surgeon) and VITHALDAS PRAGJI (a Clerk in the employ of Gokuldas Bhamer), Hindus, residing respectively at Datur and Mandvi Bunder, the heirs of the deceased abovenamed next in succession to his widow PODIBAI, now deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-second day of March in the year of our Lord 1906 and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 22nd day of March, 1906.

Messrs. MAGANLAL JEHANGIR & GULABHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

ELEPHANT BRAND CEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has recently come to the knowledge of I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd., of 4, Eastcheap, London that certain dealers in Bombay have been importing PORTLAND CEMENT bearing thereon a representation of an ELEPHANT or ELEPHANTS in imitation of the Trade Mark of I. C. Johnson and Co., Ltd. NOTICE is therefore hereby given that proceedings will be taken against any person or persons who may import or endeavour to import any Portland Cement having thereon any Label or words which may be considered to be an infringement of the Label or Trade Mark or Trade Marks of I. C. Johnson & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. TOPHILL SHARP and Co., of Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency of "ELEPHANT BRAND" CEMENT.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1906.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, & Co.,
Solicitors, for I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd.,
30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styles, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—1st Class PHAETONS and TONGA DAKS ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar, also Phaeton Daks from Poona to Mahableshwar direct by the old route at Moderate Rates.—BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaist Dak supplier to H. E. The Governor and the Lieut-General Western Command.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—TONGAS and PHAETONS for Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar, available at Moderate Rates. Apply BAPOO SHERKER, Head Office, Wai.

BARGAINS.—Just unpacked a large consignment of selected GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS in massive Gilt Frames. Inspection invited.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

AUCTION SALE of EXTENSIVE WOOLLEN BUSINESS, Jaccaria Musjid—commences TO-DAY, comprising Woollens, Rugs, Mauds, &c., Please refer Crawford's Column.

IT has been certified that Mr. KAPS executes most skilful repairs to Pianos which can be seen in his Work shops—37 Mahomed St. H. KAPS & Co.,

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moss Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Lex Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Qualified BOOK-BINDERS. Apply 555 C/o "Bombay Gazette."

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANTS POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed, &c. Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMTA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—KAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Decorations, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thousands cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Bandra Tardeo Bridge, near Irani Imarat, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GURUNDAS GOKULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; thirty-early Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Traitajar Building, Charing Cross London.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Chamsee and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Cauren Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and at under three times one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first-class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waters broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bean, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despacon. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased or painted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,
SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Seeharj House, on Wodehouse Road, Colaba, near to the Roman Catholic Church, valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing room, office and bed-room furniture, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined velvet, bevelled mirror cabinets, marble-top octagon tables and teapoys, lady's Davenports, wall brackets, sliding dining table, sideboards, dinner waggon, office table, book cases, revolving office chair, bevelled mirror door, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, glassware, crockeryware, plated ware by Elkington and others, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, Japanese jars, and large flower pots on stands, lamps, set of English ivory handle spoons, knives and forks in case, camera with lens, bungalow square piano by S. Ross and Co., copper cooking utensils, set of single harness, etc. the property of E. H. Grennan, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman :—
1 Humber Motor Car with hood, in good order.
The property of a lady :—
1 Rubber tyred open side brougham almost new.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAMBEKAR STREET, MEMON MOHOLA, NEAR PYDOWNIE.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee and with the consent and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors. Haji Abdur Rehman Hasam and Noor Mahomed Hasam, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed properties :—

All those two pieces or parcels of farzandaree land or ground together with the two messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kambekar Street without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 713-9 and 787-9 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less), respectively, and bearing Municipal B Ward Nos. 2617 and 2618, and Street Nos. 143-90 and 152-91, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by Kambeka Street, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Hasa Fadia, and on or towards the South by the property of Kasam Sulleman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-Trade of an Extensive Woollen Business at Jaccaria Musjid, the owners dissolving Partnership.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, and the succeeding days at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public auction at Jaccaria Musjid, by order of the concerned the following woollen and various cotton piece-goods in bales, cases and loose, comprisings :—

Woollen shop cards, Venetian coatings, venetian cloth, serge coating, colored venetian coatings, tennis and suit flannels, shirt and gauze flannels, twill Italians, oxford cloth cambrides, striped calico, railway rugs, camel and velvet rugs, Satcen mauds, woollen blankets, Water proof coats, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEW BOOKS, OLD CHINA PLATES, GOLD EMBROIDERED AND SILK BORDERS ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned at the corner of Meadow Street and Hammam Street, Fort and opposite Messrs. Moreas & Co's. old shop, a large collection of valuable new books, good as in Morocco leather and cloth, consisting of History of the Nizam in English, Gujarati and Hindustani, Glympses of India, Blues, Life and Times of Queen Victoria, History of Freemasonry by Robert Gould, the Durham Light Infantry, Represantative men of the Bombay Presidency, Famous Paintings of the World, The Life and Reign of Queen Victoria, British Boer War, Magic City, a few pieces of old China plates, gold embroidered and silk borders drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined velvet cupboards carved ebonised marble top table, cuddy boards with glass spanels etc.

The books are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 35 TONS TASMANIAN WOOD SCANTLINGS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 4-30 p.m. S. T., at Tank Bunder, by order of the concerned.

About 35 to 40 tons of Tasmanian Bluegum and Stringbark scantlings of 30 cubic feet.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the things to be cleared away within two days from the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBBER-TYRED RALLI CART WITH PONY AND HARNESS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of April, at 3 p.m. the following belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Bernard Holyoak.

1 light rubber-tyred Ralli-cart and a Dun G.B. pony with a set of harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

The property of a European gentleman proceeding to England consisting of furniture made by Dayji Canji and others such as sliding dining table, sideboard, marble topped dressing and washstand tables, set of drawers with mirror clothes and hanging presses, chairs, writing table, wearing apparel, standing table and wall lamps by Dimar, musical box, marble clock, opera glass, rocking horse, door curtains, drawing room suite of sofas and easier and easy chairs, majolica flower pots and flower vases, Japanese vases.

1 Roneo Duplicator No 2 complete with stylers, Plate etc.

At 2-30 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred-vis-a-vis.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sargent House (First Floor) on Meerwanjee Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome latest design teakwood and blackwood drawing-room, bedroom and dining room household furniture, large mirror side board, dining table, dinner waggon, cabinets, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cushioned sofas, easy chairs, corner cabinets teak and iron bedsteads almirahs cupboard, dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers Ceylon, made partition screen combination oil can porcelain and Parian figures China and Japanese vases flower pots cottage piano by Frantz Rubinstein Stuttgart in excellent order Pasteur filter sewing machine, rich carpets Thresher's glassware, crockeryware and plated ware by Reed and Barton Hink's and Dimar's lamps engravings, pictures, etc., the property of A. G. Smith Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the agent's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, the surplus valuable and substantial made teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, elegant Walnut wood and glass sideboard, ice chest, meatsafe, Japanese office table, round table, safes, cabinets, revolving bookstand, bedsteads, large mirror almyrah, wardrobes marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, Ratner's safe on stand, 1 Bronze Electrolier of imitation candles of 36 lights, 4 nickel plated electric table lamps complete with flute green porcelain shades etc., the property of R. D. Tata, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY the 5th proximo at 2-30 S. T. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway next to the Apollo Hotel valuable and substantial and neat, designed household furniture such as drawing room suit of sofas, and chairs, cabinet, writing table, easy chairs, chest of drawers, marble top tables, sideboard, large mirror glass, iron bedstead, almirahs, clothes, and hanging presses, hall carpet dressing and wash-hand tables measure, hanging and table lamps, flower pots hotwater Boiler cooking utensils and other miscellaneous articles, the property of a deceased gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, on MONDAY, the 9th April, at 3-30 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Bernard Holyoak, consisting of silver cigarette, match and powder boxes, tea set spoons, flower vases, plated sweets dishes, milk jugs salt cellars, spoons and forks, glassware, golf sticks, camera with lens and tripod, a large lot of woollen and cotton wearing apparels, steel trunk, picture frames, books, teakwood almira and chest of drawers, electric battery and fan, gent's bicycle etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th March, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 54, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst. at 4 p.m., Standard Time the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of buildings street No. 67-71 Kumbarwada Lane.
The materials of buildings street No. 3-15 1st Pathan street.
The materials of buildings street No. 93-99 Bhandari street.
The materials of buildings street No. 119-123 123-124 125 1-0 Duncan-Road.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 30th Instant at 2 p.m, Bombay Time, Messrs. MENESSE & Co, will sell by Public Auction in the Prince's Dock E and F. Sheds on account of the concerned landed S.S. "Trafalgar,"

c.—230 Bags damaged sugar.

AUCTION SALE of Oilman Stores, Westpapers, Galvanized Rivets and Patent Medicine, Varnish, Button, &c. &c.

Messrs MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 2nd April 1906 at 2-30 p.m. Standard Time, at their rooms on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged goods landed S. S. "Trafalgar."

B. F. M.—104 cases oilman stores such as Jam, Vinegar, Essences cocoa, Lasea oil, &c.
F. A. S. and Co.—14—9 bales waste papers,
6 case Galvanized Rivets,
31 containing sauce, tooth brushes, Benger's food, Kerosene's powder Hand furniture thrashing &c.,
3 cases buttons,
4 cases Varnish.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 30th March, 1906.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p.m. S. T. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Farnega" Parel near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and bentwood furniture, plated ware, glass and crockeryware. A first rate valuable wood iron frame piano single and double bedsteads, A 30½ Lee speed Sporting Rifle by W. W. Greener, in sterling condition and quantity of ammunition, and miniature martial action 320 rifle, takes the Morris tube ammunition by the Army and Navy Stores. Several revolvers of different calibre. A few shikar trophies consisting of Sambhur Chital, Bara and Cainkara heads, bear skins, &c. A fine lot of Arkan Match lock guns, swords, spear, daggers, pistols, shields, &c. from the frontier and Africa. A splendid chance for collectors. A hand and treadle sewing machine by Singer and Co. in good order 12 Vols: of the Journal of Decorative Art with working drawings, Cassels Natural History in 6 volumes complete, and other Books. A splendid lot of puccanee chairs. A choice lot of ferns, plants &c. A very large Fusee Watch can be taken to pieces and erected elsewhere, etc etc. The property of W. Fry Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of house Nos. 144 152, 149 156, 152-153, case Nos. 230, 231 and 232, and Ward nos. 219 and 220, 221, and 224 and 222 Shaik Memon Street, and house No. 13-15, case No. 255, and Ward No. 1187 Patakwadi.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 16th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Jugmohundas Mungaldas, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Shamji Yesoo Zuipewalee, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a deed of mortgage dated 27th March 1905, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being on the West side of Breach Candy Road, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One hundred and sixty-two square yards or thereabouts be the same, more or less and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Breach Candy Road, on or towards the west and north by the property of Nusserwanji Hirjibhoy, and on or towards the south by the property of Sir Dinshawji Manekji Petit, Baronet, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 722, new No. A 3270, Old Survey No. 153, and New Survey No 2-3021, together with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Street No 612 Ward No. 203, and so in said land the edifaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Edgelow, Gularchand, Wadia & Co, Solicitors for the mortgagee at No. 27 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th March, 1906.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Karrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay Agra, Ajmere Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Osaka.
New York,	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo.
San Francisco,	Peking,	Chefoo,	Nagasaki,
Honolulu,	Newchang,	Tieling,	Bombay,

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Union Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION. ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Stations also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,332,360.55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shanghai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. CLAIRE RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON

SINCE 1868

We have been widely known and famed for the excellent quality of our

HAMS, AND BACON CHESE.

To-day this quality is fully maintained, and every care is taken in order that all goods may be despatched and delivered in the very best condition.

HAMS

	Rs. A.
Finest pale Cumberland, Special Cure, from 8 to 25 lbs. each, ... per lb.	1 2
Cooked, ready for table, whole or half Ham ..... "	2 0
Cooked, in slices ..... "	2 8

BACON

Harris' Crown Brand, Real Wilt's Middle, Special Cure, 20 to 30 lbs. each... "	1 2
Harris' Crown Brand, Wilt's Belly, Special Cure, 10 to 18 lbs. each ..... "	1 0
Boneless in slices ..... per tin	1 4

Bacon in Canvas at original weights.

BACON on cut. ONE ANNA per Pound Extra.

CHEESE

	Rs. A
GORGONZOLA Real, 12 to 18 lbs. each ..... per lbs.	1 4
GORGONZOLA Real, on cut..... "	1 6
Cheshire, English ..... "	1 0
Gruyere, finest quality ..... "	1 0
Cheddar, Pale Loaf, about 12 lbs. each ..... "	0 14
American Cheshire ..... "	0 12
Double Gloster ..... "	0 14
Edams, Dutch (whole Cheese only about 4 lbs. each) ..... "	0 12
Imperial in Jars..... per jar	1 0
Camembert, in tins .. .. pea tin	1 4

New price List on Application.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "CATERERS," BOMBAY.

SINCE 1868.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

SCIENTIFIC EXTERMINATION OF RATS BY

DANYSZ VIRUS

Successfully used on the Royal Estate, Sandringham.

anysz Virus is harmless to other animals and Human beings.

No inconveniences from dead rats.

Major-General Sir FREDERICK CARRINGTON writes:—"I am glad to say that after several applications of the Virus I have, I believe, completely cleared the rats out of my farm buildings, stables, kennels pheasantries, wares and etc. at Hilcak, which I have never before succeeded in doing.

From PELHAM BURN Esq. Pit Chroy, Blucks boat, Morayshire May 15th, 1905:—It is the best stuff I ever used for exterminating rats.

Price Rs. 2-8 per tube.

SOLD BY

BEYNON & CO.,

ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

	LONDON, MARCH 28.	
SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 3-8	= + 1-4
3 do. Rentes	99 1-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 3 4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 3 8	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30	= — 1-8
3 months hence	29 9-16	= — 1-8
Spot in New York.....	64 7-8	— 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 13	= — 1-2
Berlin	20 48 3-4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4 85 1-4	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England..... 4	per cent	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 3 3 8	do	=
6 " " Fine Trade 3	do	=
3 " " Fine Trade Bills 3 7-8	do	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills 3 7-8	do	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans 3 3-4	do	= + 1-8
7 day market loans 3 7-8	do	= unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 125,000.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 19'60	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 5'30	do	Bombay
Rs. 4'10	do	Madras

Rs. 29'00 at Is 3 15-16d

Minimum rate received 7 per cent, average rate 15-31

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 5'00	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 3'00	do	Bombay
Rs. 3'00	do	Madras

Rs. 11'00 at Is. 3 31 32d

Minimum rate received 7 per cent. average rate 15-57

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 60,10,000

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 30,00,000

Extra allotments, nil.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef.....	30-0
" Mutton	32-6

Tone of Auction firm

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 5 1-4 March, done quiet

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 44 1-4 + 1-2 A-M sellers } firm
Yellow Cawnpore 42 1-2 A-M sellers }
Brown 40 1-4 A-M sellers

LINSEED—Quiet

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 2-16 — 1-16

ARRIVALS—

Steamers—City of Calcutta

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed active. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 6'06 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 8,000. Futures closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5'89 +6	5'90 +6	5'92 +6
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5'94 +6	5'95 +6	5'91 +6
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'72 +5	5'67 +5	5'68 +5

Receipts at U S Ports	17,000
Do last year	36,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do do Continent	7,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot.....	11'20 + 10)	
Futures, month of March	11'13 + 12 }	a
Do do. July	11'18 + 6)	

Has Advanced owing to firm cables and to daily weather report showing too much rain.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot.....	11 1-4 + 1-8
Futures, months of May	11'23 — 4
Do. do. July	11'23 — 4
Tone at close.....	barely steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 29th March 1906:—

Cotton.....	6,612 bales.
Wheat	8,238 cwts.
Linseed	14,655 do
Shops, Rai and Mustard	1,055 do
Gingellyseed	1,443 do
Rapeseed	nil do
Groundnut	99 do
Castorseed	6,341 do

Rice	3,390 do
Myrabollams	3,477 do
Cottonseed	2,715 do
Mowraseed	4 do
Gram.....	517 do
Jowar	348 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MARCH 29.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady

Bank T. T.	Is 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	Is 4 5-32d
Do, 6 do, do, ...	Is 4
French Francs 3 do. do.	189 1-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ...	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ...	149 1-2
Shanghai 30 do ...	103
Japan 30 do. ...	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady

Cash	99-10
1st Settlement, 30th March	99-10
2nd do 30th April...	99-11

Money Market, Tone easier.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th March	6 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 22nd "	7 do.
Bank of Madras do. 16th Jan.	8 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs	a.	p
Ready	8	0	0
Forward May...	8	5	6

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore April-May ...	6	15	0
Yellow Cawnpore do ...	7	6	0
Yellow Guzerat do ...	7	8	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	8	1	0
Forward April-May	8	2	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	5	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish	6	8	0
16 per cent. Mixed	5	8	0
25 do. do	4	8	0
50 do. do	4	8	0
Black Kutnee	4	8	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White Delhi April-May	4	14	0
White Karachi ready	5	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	5,000 "

Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June
5'86 —3	5'87 —3	5'89 —3
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
5'91 —3	5'91 —2	5'88 —3
Sep-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5'69 —3	5'64 —3	5'63 —3

COTTON.—The market is firm with a good enquiry for exporters and Mills for ready lots. Forward delivery is neglected.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal. H. G, (Ry. terms)	...195	185	...	0 6 each Ready.
Bengals(M.-G.)Ry. terms...	...2 2	192	...	do,
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	...201	191	...	do,
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G.	217	211	... do,
Dhandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	212	205	... do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.) ...	...	214	207	... do.
Khandwa (M.-G.) ...	...	...	211	... do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)		...	...	...
Karanja do.	(M.-G.)	217	211	... do.
Akola do.	(M.-G.)	...	...	...
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		221	215	... do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	223	222	... do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	...	238	208	230 do.
Surat (M.-G.) ...	...	...	...	...
Yeotmal (M.-G.) ...	...	223	217	... do.
Muttia (M.-G.) ...	...	209	202	... do.
Dharwar (S.-G.) ...	...	...	...	257 25th, May
Westerns	...	...	230	do.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	active
Crurats	quiet
Good Bhowmagar	....
The Manchester Market has been	steady.
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 5 8
3 per cent Rentes.....	99 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 3-4
4 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	91 3-8
Bar Silver	30

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 29.

Light snow and rain have occurred in Kashmir and elsewhere. The only rainfalls reported are one inch at Dibrugarh and small amounts at Hazaribagh and Pendra. The weather is fcisar and settled over the gregter part of the country. Thunder-showers are possible in Assam and Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at Agra, Jhansi, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Bijapore, Mormugao and Bellary, while north-easterly to south easterly breezes or calms prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

Temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in large defect of normal at most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 104o at Bellary and Cuddapah and the lowest 56° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Jask, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Dwarka, Bhavnagar Para, Mangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—Nagpore reports a few drops.

Weather continues fine in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PADMANJI.—March 29, Sarah Tanco Padmanji, beloved wife of Mr. Linker Benjamin Baba Padmanji, of the "Bombay Gazette," Advertisement Department, aged 26 years.

Deeply mourned by her dear husband and many friends and relatives. Funeral at 8 a. m., this morning.

God's Will be done.
Blessed are they that die in the Lord.
Safe in the arms of Jesus.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL—On the 25th March, at Georgetown, Madras, the wife of Cecil Charles Mitchell, "Madras Mail," of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACQUEEN—VAN DORT—On Saturday, the 17th March, at St. Phillip's Church, Rangoon, by the Rev. Courtney, Chaplain, Kenneth George Sidney MacQueen, Assistant Surgeon, I.S.M.D., Shwebo, Burma, son of Mr. T. S. M'c Queen Post Master, Quetta, Baluchistan, to Daisie, Clarice, daughter of the late Vincent Van Dort, Treasury Officer, Colombo, Ceylon.

DEATH.

MITCHELL—On the 26th March, at Georgetown, Madras Jane Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Cecil Charles Mitchell "Madras Mail," aged 29 years.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ROSS—On 21st instant, at Southport, England, Mary, beloved wife of Captain C. Ross, N.-W. Railway, Lahore.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY'S MEDICINES

		Rs. a.
The "A 1" OLIVE OIL Small bottle ...		0 6 each
Do.	Large " ...	0 10 "
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL, Small bottle.		0 4 "
Do.	Medium "	0 6 "
Do.	Large "	0 10 "
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle		0 7
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot		0 8
"LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle ...		0 8
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24 ...		0 13
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle		0 10

SOLE AGENTS:—

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 1-50m., 2-34a. Low water, 7-55m., 8-12a.

P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 16th inst., due to arrive at 9 a. m.

Arrival of H. E. Lord Lamington.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Gazipur" via Calcutta will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p. m. on Sunday the 1st April.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A Hindu Girl named Jankibai, aged four, residing on the first floor of a house in Kamalpora, whilst looking out of a window overbalanced herself and fell on the road below. She sustained several serious internal injuries and has been removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday the 1st April Professor N. G. Wellinker, M. A., L. L. B. will deliver his fifth address of the series for this session at 9 a. m. (Standard Time) in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaon, when Mr. James McDonald will preside. The junior class will meet as usual and will be conducted by Mr. F. D. Master B. A.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Sakoobai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty, residing at Walkeswar Road, was cooking in her kitchen on the 23rd instant at about 7-30 p. m., when her son, a boy aged six accidentally knocked down a kerosine oil lamp which was near the fire. Her clothes caught fire and she was severely burnt all over her body. She died yesterday from the effects of the burns.

ILLEGAL SALE OF COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court Bombay, yesterday, before Mr N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cooverjee Darashaw of the Abkari Department, charged Bihari Chandsing, a Hindu with selling cocaine and with being in possession of it without a license. The accused was arrested on Wednesday while selling two packets of cocaine in Dhaboo Street. Bohra Moholla, and on his clothes being searched twenty more packets were found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges and was fined Rs. 110.

A DISHONEST POSTMAN.—Mr. V. St J. Cabral postmaster, has made a report to the police that a postal peon named Shankar Krishna Bandekar was entrusted last month with a money order of Rs. 375, in favour of Messrs Marshall Sons and Co., and that a receipt purporting to have been signed by the above Company was handed over by the postal peon. Some time after the firm wrote to the postal authorities stating that they had not received the amount of a money order which they were expecting and it was then discovered that the receipt was a forgery. The accused has absconded and his whereabouts, are being traced.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Inspector Morris charged Kundlik Ragunath, forwarding agent to the firm of Messrs John Dickinson and Co., with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 80. Mr. G. F. Huggens, Assistant Manager of the firm stated that on the 8th instant the accused was paid by the firm Rs. 80, on account of freight charges for shipping certain goods to Bhownagar. Some days afterwards witness received information that the consignment had reached its destination, but the shipping Company had refused to deliver it as the charges on account of freight had not been paid. The firm had therefore to pay the freight and the goods were then delivered. In his defence the accused stated that he had lost the money and had tried to collect the amount, but failed. He afterwards went to the complainant's office to settle up. The case has been adjourned.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Hour of Danger. Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which, when neglected, increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous—a condition which betrays the grossest carelessness—when these Pills, taken in accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked, but conquered the incipient disorder. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases in which timely attention to Holloway's advice has undoubtedly saved them from severe illness. These pills act primarily on the digestive organs, which they stimulate when slow and imperfect; and, secondly, upon the blood, which is thoroughly purified by them, whence is derived the general tone they impart, and their power of subjugating hypochondriacism, dyspepsia, and nervous complaints.

A DUMB SOUL.

You claim—Yet never think to give
The inmost confidence of heart
That makes for oneness—Yes, we live
Together—but how much apart?

Love lives on love; are you surpris'd
If coldness in my glance you see?
Ah! blame me not, but seek to find
The answer in your constancy.

A woman's heart was made for more
Than tender words, and tender deeds;
They are as ripples on the shore,
Playing amoag the shells and weeds.

I am so weary of the fret
Of little life and little ways;
Charm me to sleep, let me forget
Those nightly tears, those smiling days.

Give me a Staff that will not bend
Or break beneath the hand of Fate.
Our love was sweet, but must it end
In smallness when it might be great?

Ah! give for once, and bid me take
That draught of sweetness yet unknown.
I am athirst—I long to slake
My deep desire within your own.

For 'neath your moods I know there lies
A Soul—it has been dumb so long—
Let mine awake it with surprise
And teach it how to sing love's song.

You will not? Well—the world may say
The fault is mine—we shall not care
Who bears the blame for parted way;
Perchance we may forget 'twas fair.

Mine will not be the only heart
To ask and find not what it seek.
While you have many a counterpart
In Silent Souls that cannot speak.

Only when, youth has crept to age,
Time's hand has mellow'd earthly pain
We may scan o'er this blott'd page
Wishing these days might come again.

MECO.

A PRINTER AND PUBLISHER IN TROUBLE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting in the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an application for revision made by Kazi Abdul Karim bin Kazi Noor Mahomed, Proprietor of the Fathal Karim Press, and Printer of a daily Gujarati paper called the "Mukhbir-i-Islam," who was in December last convicted by Mr. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, of printing and publishing the paper otherwise than in conformity with section 3 of Act 25 of 1867, and was fined Rs. 25 under section 12 of the Act. Mr. H. C. Coyaji appeared for the accused; and Mr. G. R. Agasker for the complainant.

The complainant in the case was Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Mahomed, who charged the accused before Mr. Kemp, under sections 12 and 14 of Act 25 of 1867, with omitting to print proper name and address of the printer and the printing press. Complainant produced three issues of the paper in which the omission in question occured.

After hearing the evidence adduced before the magistrate, the accused made a statement. He said I always reside out of Bombay. The mistake in omitting to enter my name and address was committed by my manager, Noorkhan Ibrahimkhan, without my knowledge. I greatly regret it. I have taken steps to remedy the omission. After the summons was served, I sent for my manager, and asked him about it. I consulted my Vakil and had the proper statement inserted in the paper.

On the accused's own plea of guilty and on the evidence, the magistrate convicted and fined the accused as mentioned above.

Before their Lordships it was urged on behalf of the accused that one Munshi Ali Mahomed, Proprietor, Publisher, and Editor of a new daily Gujarati periodical, containing public news and comments on public news, called the "Mukhbir-i-Islam," used to get his periodical printed at the accused's press. At the foot of the issues of the paper used to be printed a foot-note setting forth in a form usually adopted by other similar periodical papers containing certain particulars regarding the place of publication, the name of the publisher, etc. The accused did not personally manage the press, which was left to the sole management of another, and was not personally aware of the contents of the foot-note till his attention was drawn to the same when he received a summons, hereupon he immediately caused the foot-note to be corrected. It was urged that the magistrate misconstrued section 3 of the Act and erred in holding that it applied to a periodical work such as the "Mukhbir-i-Islam," and that he erred in holding that that the accused was liable to be convicted for the negligence of his manager, which resulted in the foot-note being deficient as alleged. It was contended that the magistrate erred in supposing that the accused's admission of the main facts of the case amounted to a plea of guilty of the offence.

Their Lordships discharged the rule and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

THEIR Lordships also considered a similar application by Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Mahomed, who was convicted by Mr. Kursondas Coubildas, third Presidency Magistrate, of having on the 8th December last, published a paper called the Akbar-i-Islam otherwise than in conformity with section 3 above mentioned; and was fined Rs. 5. Mr. P. R. Desai appeared for the accused.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, in his finding, said section 3 of the act requires that every paper printed in British India shall have printed legibly on it the name of the printer and the place of the printing, and if the paper be published, the name of the publisher and the place of publication. The foot-note in the case did not mention the name of the publisher and the place of publication; nor could any reader of the foot-note understand from it that the accused was both the printer and publisher. It was urged on behalf of the accused that the words "for himself" were sufficient to satisfy the requirements of section the magistrate failed to see how they could satisfy the requirements of that section, which required the name of the publisher and the place of publication legibly written on it. Printed for himself was not a word from which any ordinary reader could conclude that it also included the word publisher. Printing was quite a different thing from publishing, which means surrendering of the paper to the use of the public. Taking into consideration the fact of his not having corrected the foot-note since the service of the summons in the case, the magistrate sentenced accused to pay a fine of Rs. 51.

It was urged for the accused that the magistrate had misconstrued section 3 of the Act; that the precedents of other papers were not only noted by him; and that he had not duly considered the plea of the accused that the accused was not guilty of any offence and that the penalty imposed upon him was unnecessarily vindictive.

Their Lordships discharged the rule in this case also confirming the conviction and sentence.

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	10	4	17
B Mandvi, Chuna, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	18	20	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	37	23	49
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	9	7	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	37	27	79
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	3	3	10
G Mahim and Worli	12	11	21
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	22
Total.....	126	110	267

Total plague deaths to date ...	368	576
Same date last year	136	105
	2,633,084	
	231	

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
2	2

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

OPEN SPACES IN BOMBAY.

The following memorial has been submitted to the President and Councillors of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

That the Gilder Tank situated in Gilder Street was filled in, a few months ago, as it was considered to be a source of nuisance and danger to the health of the public and while sanctioning the filling in thereof, the Corporation had resolved that the Commissioner, should, after filling in the tank, make a report to the Corporation as to what was proposed to be done with the reclaimed land.

As your memorialists are not aware of such report having been made to or any resolution passed by the Corporation, as to the use of the reclaimed land, your memorialists respectfully submit that the Corporation would be pleased to resolve and request the Commissioner to have the reclaimed land as an open area and that the same be utilised as a garden or a recreation ground.

Your memorialists are informed that the reclaimed land admeasures about 9,0.0 square yards and having regard to its shape and situation and the materials with which the filling in of the tank was effected, it is well adapted to be utilised as a nice garden, or failing that, when levelled and turf grown upon it, it will be likewise well adapted for a recreation ground, and a few large trees when planted on the boundary, will add to the charm of the plot.

The advantages of having open areas as breathing spaces in overcrowded towns like Bombay are so self-evident, and the policy of keeping such areas, is so universally followed by the Improvement Trust in this city, and by all civilized towns, that your petitioners do not desire to encroach upon your time by dilating upon the same.

Your petitioners believe that when the Health Department had reported that the tank should be be filled in, it was also recommended by the Department that the reclaimed plot might be converted into recreation ground. They further submit that, there are no Municipal Garden or recreation ground in the locality. They also submit that huge piles of buildings have been and are being built up in the localities of your memorialists, and the population has vastly increased during the last 10 years, and is fast increasing, and that that part of the Foras Road and Gilder Street which leads to the up-platform of the Grant Road Station, are used on occasions of arrivals of high dignitaries of the State and Native Princes and Rulers, and that it is not only desirable but necessary, that the reclaimed plot should not be built upon, or used for a purpose which would be a disfigurement of the locality.

Your petitioners do not apprehend any opposition to the suggestion respectfully made herein, but as they may not have any opportunity to answer any objection that may be taken, they crave leave to anticipate such objections, so far as possible, and meet the same.

It may be urged (1) that there is a small garden in Falkland Road, (2) that the Improvement Trust will supply the want of recreation grounds, as such recreation grounds are intended to be left by them on the Agripada Estate, (3) that the locality is not congested, (4) that the Corporation has expended a large sum upon the reclamation and should legitimately look to the land to reimburse the outlay made thereon.

Your memorialists however respectfully submit: (1) that the very small garden in Falkland Road is not resorted to, nor is likely to be resorted to, (2) that the intention of the Trust in leaving recreation grounds on the Agripada Estate (amply as its supports your memorialists contention as to the necessity of leaving open areas) cannot benefit the localities of your memorialists or the residents thereof, as such recreation grounds will be at considerable distance from the localities of your memorialists which adjoin the plot and which can be resorted to by many from the surrounding localities; (3) that although the locality may not be congested at present it is desirable to prevent that catastrophe, rather than await the evil and seek for the remedy to relieve the congestion thereafter which may be found impossible, except at heavy cost, and after sacrifice of health; and (4) that the expenditure incurred by the Corporation was necessary for the abatement of a nuisance, and was not very great, nor much, compared to the boon it has enabled the Corporation to confer upon the residents, not only by way of sanitary improvement of the locality, and consequent in health of the residents, but also having means to add to further sanitary improvement, which may be effected by converting the reclaimed ground into a garden.

Your memorialists also respectfully submit, that, the Gilder tank having been originally for the use of the public the reclaimed land should be utilised for a public purpose which might conduce to the comfort and necessities of the public, rather than bring in moneys to the Corporation.

Your memorialists therefore pray that you will be pleased to resolve that the plot of land aforesaid be left open and utilised as a garden or recreation ground only.

SUIT FOR RE-PAYMENT OF ADVANCES.

Yesterday in the High Court, before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, the appeal of the Advocate-General, and of Balaji Pithaji and certain other Bene-Israels of Bombay, who were defendants in a suit instituted by Mahomed Kasam Dharamsi, executor of Bai Lahbai, widow of Kasambhoy Dharamsi, for re-payment of moneys advanced on certain properties of the community, came on for further arguments. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, appeared for the appellants and the defendants, Mr. Kirkpatrick with Mr P. J. Badshah, appeared for the plaintiff and the respondent. The facts have been reported. It was an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji; among the properties in the mortgagee's possession was an old (prayer-house of the Israelite synagogue, The original mortgage-debt was incurred in 1866; it amounted to Rs. 39,520. Yesterday, Mr. Kirkpatrick made an offer at the outset. Counsel said the respondent's claims, including interest and costs, amounted to one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees; in respect of the payment of the amount he would make the following offers: His client was prepared to take either the seven warehouses with the passage, or their value, when sold, and give up costs and everything; or, to take the two other houses, or their proceeds; or to sell the whole property in dispute, and divide the proceeds half-and-half, each side having the liberty to bid at the sales.

The Advocate General replied that he and his clients would put the offer to the Bene-Israel community; he could not reject it on the face of it. He required time, and hoped to be in a position to communicate the resolution of the community to the Court by Monday. The appeal was to be proceeded with in the meanwhile.

Arguments were then proceeded with.

GOLF AT POONA.

A CLOSE CONTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH, 29

The monthly medal of Poona Gymkhana Golf Club which was played recently resulted in a very close contest with the result as given below:—

	Points.	H'cap.	Score.
Major Wilkins	98	18	80
Colonel Roughton.....	87	5	82
The Rev Haslops.....	89	7	82
Major Berde Q.A.V.	101	18	83
The Revd Cant	85	scr.	85
Major Field	93	8	85
Mr. W. J. Page.....	85	scr.	85
Major Sanders	101	18	83
Major Nicholson	99	12	87
Major Henderson.....	101	12	89

THE PRINCESS OF WALES' VISIT TO MUSSOORIE.

A PRETTY INCIDENT.

A VERY pretty incident was witnessed, during the Royal Visit to Mussoorie on the road near the Toll Bar, which bears on the general belief of Her Highness's fondness for children. The little son and daughter of the Proprietor of the "Wales Hotel," Rajpore, had ridden as far as the Gate to Mussoorie, to see the Princess. On getting near to the young ones, H. R. Highness ordered her bandy to stop while Major Campbell, A. D. C. picked up the little girls who, nothing abashed, held out a bunch of wild violets and lisped the request that they might be accepted. H. R. H. and Lady Dugdale, were very pleased and laughed in a very happy manner at the wee mite's effort. On the return journey, H. R. H. and suite visited the "Wales Hotel," where they spent some time, and where H. R. Highness again recognised her little friend of the flower incident. We are under the impression, says the "Mussoorie Times" that, had there been a little more privacy, a romp with the children would have ended what appeared to be a most enjoyable trip, so happy and affable were the whole party.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

An election was recently held by the Oxford Union Society to choose the president, librarian treasurer and secretary for next term. The four members selected for office bear well-known names. The Hon. Henry Lygon, B.A., of Magdalen, has won the presidency, defeating Mr G. S. C. Rentoul, Christ Church, son of Judge Rentoul. Mr. Lygon's brother, the Earl of Beauchamp, was also president of the Union. Thus the Lygon brothers enjoy the distinction gained by two of Mr. Asquith's sons—Raymond and Herbert—who have both sat in the chair of the Oxford Union. The new librarian is Mr. N. S. Talbot, of Christ Church. Mr. Talbot beat Mr. R. C. Bonnerjee, of Balliol, the son of a well-known Indian lawyer. The junior treasurer for next term is Mr. A. H. Villiers, of Magdalen; and the secretary, Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, of New College, grandson of William Ewart Gladstone. Amongst the competitors for the secretaryship was Mr. H. McKinnon Wood, Balliol, who has a First in Honour Moderations to his credit.

Mr. Reid, the leader of the Free Trade Party in the Common-wealth Parliament, has been expressing his delight at the result of the General Election in the Old Country. He calls it the most magnificent declaration of allegiance to the Free Trade policy of Great Britain that has ever been known. He adds It means absolute annihilation to Mr. Chamberlain and his friends. He also hails with pleasure the inclusion

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1906.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

THE feature of the debate on the Financial Statement, in the Supreme Council, was undoubtedly his Excellency, the Viceroy's masterly summing up and lucid explanation of Government's policy. He showed that although no further general reduction of taxation had been possible in the current year Government, by removing the little impositions on cultivators in certain parts of the country, is clearing the way for the further development of its agricultural policy, which when accomplished, will place the ryot in a better position than he ever was in before. The Government will not take over the cultivators' burden of debt. We do not suppose even the most sanguine for a moment seriously imagined that it would. But it contemplates further encouraging the establishment of co-operative societies and banks and granting loans on such terms as will enable the cultivator to get rid of the incubus, now weighing him down. Government aims at breaking up the system by which the money-lender now holds the cultivator in his clutches, and recognising agriculture as the staple industry of the country; it will lose no opportunity of fostering it. Lord Minto fairly described this as no spasmodic effort on the part of the Government of India, but the continuation of a well-considered policy which the growing revenues of the country enables the Financial Member to carry out, still bearing in mind the necessity for providing means of coping with scarcity and famine. By extending irrigation as far as practicable and improving the means of communication, the areas liable to scarcity will be reduced. And in commenting on the subject his Excellency paid a tribute to the prompt and liberal manner in which the Chiefs of native States had recognised their responsibilities and carried out measures not only for the relief of sufferers from distress, but also providing for the sanitary requirements of their people.

In a country like this, of great undeveloped resources, observed Lord Minto, it must often be a question, whether a revenue surplus should be in the main devoted to the further development of its resources or to the reduction of taxation. For his Excellency's own part, he said, he believed that the future prosperity of India depended so largely upon the welfare of its agricultural population that relief in the direction proposed in the Budget will have a wide-spreading effect and will, as a consequence, further that development in other directions Government is so anxious to encourage. But though he acknowledged agriculture as the staple industry; he did not lose sight of the great commercial development and the rapid expansion of Indian trade and industry. It was on that account that attention was directed to the question of the supply of stores of Indian manufacture to Government instead of English, in cases where the former are equally cheap and serviceable. And in further discussing the development of indigenous industries the Viceroy made appropriate reference to an agitation whose bona-fides are not above suspicion. Said his Excellency:—"If Swadeshi means an earnest endeavour to develop home industries in an open market, for the employment and for the supply of the people of India, no one will be more heartily with it than myself, but if by Swadeshi is meant that inability to recognise the signs of the times, a mistaken desire to maintain industrial systems long out of date, to force markets by prohibiting the people of India from the purchase of better and cheaper goods it will have no sympathy from me." The remark was apparently made for the especial benefit of Mr. Gokhale who had much to say on the subject of indigenous manufacturers and further on what he was pleased to term the awakening of the East. This quarter of the globe, if we may accept Mr. Gokhal's dictum, is throbbing with a new impulse and he expressed the modest hope that Government would read aright the significance of the profound, far-reaching change now taking place in public opinion. Mr. Gokhale wishes the Government to be national in spirit and to feel that native interests are their first consideration, as the present situation fills him with great anxiety. There is no reason however to suppose that Government feels any necessity for alarm,

Military expenditure naturally came in for much criticism. Lord Minto pithily told the Council that the price paid for the Army is the premium for the insurance of the country. Lord Kitchener made an excellent speech on the subject and again demonstrated that military expenditure must be considered from three broad standpoints—firstly, efficiency and sound organisation, secondly economy in expenditure of the funds voted for the Army, and thirdly the strength of the forces and the remuneration men received for their services. Assuming efficiency all round the Commander-in-Chief does not despair of reducing the present military burden. He was able to show that by spending money on the reorganisation scheme they were making the most of the material at hand instead of increasing the numerical strength of the Army and, as a consequence, they could put in the field an army twice as strong as was previously possible. It must be remembered, added the Commander-in-Chief, that if we are to secure peace and tranquility to this country, which are essential conditions of its material progress and advancement, we must be watchful, and whilst resisting any tendency to be influenced by extreme views on either side, it is necessary that we should methodically and systematically organise the available means at our disposal. Capitalists will not place their money in India or assist in the development of its resources, on which this country's prosperity so much depends, unless they are convinced that there is assured security. Lord Minto takes a precisely similar view and he rejected as mere assumptions the contentions that the dangers on our frontier have disappeared and that Russian prestige had gone for ever, contentions which were put forward to prove that we could well afford to reduce military expenditure. Lord Minto takes the sounder view that Russia is likely to prove more active with a view to recover its lost prestige and, a great military nation as it still is, will lose only as little time as is unavoidable in doing so. We must not wait until the danger is upon us, but be prepare for it in advance and, as Lord Minto showed, we must not trust to a military scramble for efficiency. Past experience has made this clear to us. Our own in South Africa and that of Russia in Manchuria have shown us how futile is such a course. We have no need for a third lesson of the kind on the Indian frontier.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA. THE reports which have arrived from the Far East, relating to the massacre of Missionaries at Nanchang seem to bear out the letter, addressed by the Bishop of Durban to the "Times" on the point, that much of the trouble caused by missionaries is due to their attempted interference in political matters, chiefly by the Catholic community. First hand reports show that the last massacre was entirely due to political friction. All accounts agree that a French Priest invited to supper the Nanchang Magistrate to discuss financial matters which should only be dealt with by properly appointed authorities. The Protestant missionaries have refused to take up anything resembling an official position, but the Catholics, both Jesuits and Lazarists, have endeavoured to exercise authority which they have no power to enforce. According to one account the Magistrate was deliberately told to commit suicide and was subsequently brutally attacked. How much of this is true it is impossible to say, although all accounts agree that there was some measure of foul play. For the good of the world some stringent measure should be taken to end this undesirable activity by missionaries. Even they can find no justification for their assumption of power, and reports which have appeared from time to time would seem to show that many of their ideas of the duties of the mission field are quite antipathetic to the doctrines to spread which they are sent out. It is difficult to feel great sympathy with sufferers from a riot which they provoked and must have expected as a sequel of their actions. The greatest necessity would seem to be that stringent measures should be adopted and enforced by all nations, sending out missionaries and called upon to look after their safety, to see that they shall be immediately recalled upon any interference with political matters. At the same time a conference representative of missionaries sent out by the various religious bodies, is greatly to be desired. No religious question need be involved and the sole business would be to agree upon a common policy towards the civil power in China. The arguments, for a uniform policy are not theoretically, but wholly, practical; they would rest entirely on the fact, illustrated in the recent massacres, that any abnormality in the practice of one body brings equal risks to all. An angry mob will not discriminate. But if the root of the mischief is to be removed, nothing less than a voluntary resignation by the missionaries of the rights of extra-territoriality would do. They must not claim exemption for their converts from the jurisdiction of Chinese courts. The adoption of a religion should give no exemption from the properly constituted laws to which the converts have been subjected. No matter by whom the missionary may have been sent, he should always remember that he is there on sufferance and is subjected to less opposition than he himself would direct against any equally sincere Confucianist who tried to spread the tenets of his religion in England. The outlook in China is sufficiently black already, and it will, most certainly, not improve through the efforts of amateur politicians who have not seen a common policy.

THE MOTOR 'BUS BOOM. MOST sincerely is it to be hoped that the present boom in motor omnibuses will not lead to a repetition of the ill effects which were experienced from a similar cause in the early days of the motor industry in England. Week by week new motor omnibus undertakings are recorded from various parts of the country, and, while the early companies were able to place their orders direct with the best firms, the majority of the newer companies have to rely, for their first supply of vehicle, upon intermediary firms. Quite a large trade has been done by those who were far sighted enough to foretell the present boom and they have done their best to corner the supply. It is recorded that recently an option was secured on one hundred motor omnibuses by an agent who sold at a profit of £50 per 'bus. Another point to be remembered is that, in consequence of the rush of orders not only have the motor omnibus firms of old standing no time to devote to improvements, but new firms are embarking in the business without any reputation except that which they may have gained in the production of touring cars. These advantages are accentuated by the misfortune that only the rawest drivers as a rule are available. It is not surprising, therefore, that every day sees broken down motor 'buses in London waiting for the travelling repairer to arrive. One of the chief reasons of so many breakdowns as occur is that practically no serious attempt has been made to make the drivers competent mechanics. It is almost impossible to escape a slight knowledge of motor jargon and equipped with this, a few week's cursory instruction in shops and a no more lengthy period spent over the mysteries of the steering wheel and brakes, the chauffeur is turned out expected to possess a knowledge of engineering which many men spend years of hard work in acquiring. The obvious result is that the life of the engines will be considerably shortened and for a time the public is extremely likely to become shy of the motor 'bus whether as a vehicle or an investment. At present there seems to be a tendency to order omnibuses of high engine-power, and this is much to be commended as it should mean a lessening of the necessity to change gear, and so a moderating of the powers of mischief of the incompetent driver. Moreover, if the high-powered engine is properly governed, the wear and tear upon its bearings should be less than in the smaller engines. If some of the companies at present employing petrol omnibuses would publish detailed accounts of the expenses of upkeep and repair, the figures would be not only surprising but also extremely informative. Certain statements have been passed round privately as to the frequency with which the complete gearing is replaced, the result being that in the near future we may expect a big development of steam-driven gearless motor omnibuses.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

It is proposed to establish three central leper asylums in the Punjab.

A report is being prepared regarding the number of transport animals in the Simla Hill States.

THE Amir intends returning to Kabul from Jelalalabad by the Laghman route.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 24th instant arrived at Aden at 6 30 p.m. on March 28.

A reward of Rs. 500 is to be granted to military medical officers in permanent civil employment for passing the higher standard examination in Punjabi.

THE P. and O. Company s.s. India with the outward Mails of the 23rd instant left Suez at 0-30 p. m. on March 29 after being blocked in the Canal about 12 hours.

DURING the week ending March 27 twenty and a half chests of opium were removed from warehouse of these half a chest was shipped per s. s. Kaiser to Port Natal, six chests were purchased by the opium farmer at Poona and fourteen by the farmer at Ahmedabad. Thirteen and a half chests were imported from Indore and 100 chests from Ahmedabad.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 10th February, amounted to Rs. 1,558, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 565. Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 10th February, were Rs. 9,156, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,698.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 10th February, amounted to Rs. 36,943 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 18,907. Total earnings from 1st January to 10th February, were Rs. 2,48,676, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,40,728.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway, for the week ending 10th February amounted to Rs. 4,258 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 314. Total earnings from 1st January to 10th February, were Rs. 24,788 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 601.

THE Lucknow Medical College Scheme has advanced one step further, the Local Government having called upon the Allahabad University to take into consideration the establishment of a faculty of medicine and the relation of the Medical College to itself. As at present advised the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it desirable to restrict the Medical College to preparation for the M.B. and M.D. degrees only, the improvement of the Agra Medical School now in progress being regarded as sufficient to meet the requirements of medical education of a lower grade.

As regards the exports of tea from India direct to foreign ports during the month of February, the total quantity was only about 1,219,000 lb, but to this must be added 371,000 lb sent mainly to Bombay for re-shipment. The ports to which the largest consignments were made were Shanghai (237,000 lb) and Hongkong (201,700 lb), where the tea is transhipped for China naturally does not want our produce. The trade with Russia, which was so promising before the late war, still languishes, and Daisy has not yet reappeared on the list of ports taking larger quantities. Trebizonde, Riga and Batoum took between them about 288,000 lb, but these figures cannot be considered satisfactory.

THE Bombay Branch of the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, is in receipt of telegraphic advice from the London Office giving the results of the working of the Bank for the half year to 31st December last reading as follows:—At the approaching meeting of shareholders the Directors will recommend a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent per annum free of income tax and a bonus of 10 per cent to Office Establishment, propose that £100,000 be carried to Reserve Fund and £85,000 be carried forward as undivided profit. This with the dividend at the rate of 12 per cent p.a., for the first half, makes 13 per cent for the year and the Reserve Fund with the proposed addition will stand at £975,000.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending March 27, was 1,895, giving a death-rate of 123·63 per annum per thousand as against 95 42 the corresponding period of last year, and 124·27 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 120 died from fevers; 802, plague; 22, small-pox; 51, measles; 10, cholera; 2 leprosy; 97, phthisis; 51, diseases of the nervous system; 303, affections of the respiratory organs; 80, diarrhœa; 26, dysentery; 50, still-born; 135, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 97; Brahmin, 54; Lingaet, 12; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 967; Hindu low caste, 240; Musalman, 351; Parsee 38; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 64; Eurasian, 2; European, 3. The total number of births was 435 as against 348 the corresponding period of last year, and 259 the average over the past five years.

THE renewed disturbances in Dir territory are not due, this time, to any quarrel between the Khan and his brother Mian Gul. It may be remembered that an agreement was reached between the two under which Mian Gul was given certain jagirs in Bajour on condition that he did not renew his pretensions to the Chiefship of Dir. The arrangement seems to have worked well and the old quarrel was almost forgotten. But there is a rather masterful local malik, Saiyed Ahmad, the Khan of Barwa, uncle of the brothers, and he has apparently resented Mian Gul's control of part of Bajour. The latter has his headquarters at Maada, and here Saiyed Ahmed suddenly attacked him some ten days ago. Mian Gul was wounded, but he beat off the attack with only fifteen casualties, his opponents actually losing more men killed and wounded. They managed, however, to capture and hold the village of Sinsin. On the news reaching Dir, the Khan ordered reinforcements to be sent to Maada, and the Khan of Mawagi also began collecting a force as he has always been friendly towards Mian Gul. Saiyed Ahmad may thus find himself between two forces, and may have to stand a siege at Barwa. These tribal conflicts are usually not very serious matters, an agreement being generally patched up after some weeks of desultory fighting. The Khan of Dir and his brother should be able to hold their own without much difficulty.

THE GROWTH OF GERMAN SOCIALISM.

THE steady, continuous growth of the German Social Democratic party has been the most striking feature of German domestic politics during the last quarter of a century, and it promises to lead to the most interesting developments of Continental politics in the future. Neither coercion nor conciliation has been able to check the rise of the party, which aims at the overthrow of the monarchy, of the German military system and of the German Empire as it now exists, and the substitution of a democratic republic organised on Socialistic lines. At the general election of 1871 immediately after the formation of the new German Empire, Herr Bebel, the present leader of the party, was the only Social Democrat elected a member of the Reichstag, but three years later, at the general election of 1874, nine Social Democratic deputies were returned to the Imperial Legislature, and more than 351,000 votes were polled for Social Democratic candidates throughout Germany. In 1887 twelve Social Democratic deputies were elected, and the total Social Democratic poll increased to 493,000 votes.

In 1878 two unsuccessful attempts were made to assassinate Emperor William I, and Prince Bismarck took advantage of the public feeling thus aroused against the extremists to obtain the assent of the Reichstag to an anti-Socialist Bill, which became law on October 21, 1878, and remained in force until 1890, when it was repealed. This Bill enacted severe measures of coercion for the purpose of suppressing the Social Democratic agitation, and it was temporarily successful, for at the ensuing general election of 1881 the Social Democratic poll decreased to 311,000. Subsequently, when the Social Democratic party had recovered from the first effects of this repressive legislation and had perfected its methods of secret organisation and hidden propaganda, coercion failed to arrest the growth of the movement. The numerical stength of the party increased by leaps and bounds throughout the twelve years in which the anti-Socialist law remained in force. In 1884 the total Social Democratic poll rose to 550,000 votes, and 25 deputies were returned to the Reichstag. In 1887 the total number of votes given to Social Democratic candidates throughout the country increased to 763,000 and in 1890 this figure was nearly doubled, for the total poll amounted to 1,427,000 votes and 35 deputies were elected to the Imperial Legislature.

FALSE PROPHECY.

After the repeal of the anti-Socialist law the prediction of those who maintained that the striking growth of the Social Democratic movement was due almost entirely to the Government's policy of coercion turned out to be entirely false. In 1893 the Social Democratic poll rose to 1,786,000, and 44 Social Democratic deputies were elected. In 1898 the total Social Democratic poll amounted to 2,100,000, and the number of Social Democratic deputies in the Reichstag increased to 56. At the last general election in 1903, no fewer than 3,025,000 votes were given to Social Democratic candidates throughout the country, and 81 Social Democratic candidates became members of the Reichstag. The total number of votes cast for the candidates of all parties was 9,272,000, so that the total Social Democratic poll represented almost exactly one-third of the entire electorate. The members of the Reichstag are elected by universal manhood suffrage, so that one out of every three male citizens of the German Empire cast his vote in favour of the party which aims at the overthrow of Monarchy and Empire.

Since 1890 the Social Democrats have polled at every general election more votes than any other party, but the numerical strength of the party in the Reichstag is not proportionate to the total Social Democratic poll in the constituencies, owing to inequalities of representation. Theoretically the German Constitution provides that there shall be one deputy per hundred thousand of the population, but since the present constituencies were mapped out there have been such great changes of population by growth and migration that many of the urban electoral districts now contain from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, while a large number of rural districts have a population of 50,000 or 60,000. These inequalities operate to the disadvantage of the Social Democrats, whose strength lies in the great industrial centres of population, and to the advantage of the Clericals and Conservatives who still maintain their hold on the rural population. If the representation of the Social Democratic party in the Reichstag were proportionate to the number of votes given to Social Democratic candidates throughout the country, the Imperial Legislature would contain 130 instead of 80 Social Democrats. As things are, the Social Democrats enjoy the "prestige" of representing almost exclusively the great centres of population. All the Berlin constituencies, with one exception, were captured by the Social Democrats at the first ballots, and Hamburg, Munich, Breslau, Bremen, Stettin, and other great cities are represented in Parliament almost exclusively by Social Democratic members.

THE STRONGEST PARTY.

At the last electoral contest three years ago the Social Democrats, whose aggregate poll amounted to 3,025,000 votes, received more than a million more votes than any other political party. The Clerical Centre came next, with an aggregate of 1,856,000 votes. The inequities of representation are clearly shown by the fact that the Clerical Centre party in the Reichstag numbers a hundred, or twenty more than the Social Democratic Parliamentary party. The National Liberals, who polled an aggregate of 1,264,000 votes, have fifty deputies in the Reichstag. The Conservatives polled 892,000 votes throughout the country, and are represented in the Reichstag by fifty-two deputies. The electoral statistics reveal two striking facts, which bring home to the English reader the remarkable position which the Social Democratic party has gained in German politics. The aggregate Social Democratic poll exceeded the aggregate poll of all the Conservative parties and groups by half a million votes, and all the Liberal parties and groups only contrived to secure 850,000 votes, as compared with the three million given to Socialist candidates.

Socialism is already stronger than Conservatism, and Liberalism has for all practical purposes disappeared from German politics. The Liberal party, which was once strong and united, is split up into half a dozen insignificant groups, some of which are as bitterly opposed to one another as they are to other political parties. German politics tend to develop into a struggle between the Social Democrats on the one hand and the combined parties which favour the maintenance of the present order of society on the other hand. It is true that a certain section of German Liberals at present gives its support to Socialist candidates at the second ballots, but, as the Social Democratic party increases in numerical strength and importance this sympathy between Liberalism and Socialism is likely to disappear, and the Liberals will range themselves on the side of those who are opposed to the overthrow of capitalism and monarchical government. The second ballot system which is in force in Germany greatly facilitates the combination of all other political parties against the Socialists, because the adherents of the different groups can support their own particular candidates at the first ballot and concentrate forces against the Social Democratic candidate at the second ballot if the latter fails to secure the absolute majority at the first ballot.

Two years ago an association, called the Imperial Anti-Socialist League, was formed by a number of prominent Conservative politicians to promote unity among all other political parties in opposing the Social Democratic movement. This league now numbers upwards of 100,000 paying members, and has intervened with considerable success in various by-elections. It also carries on a continuous anti-Socialist propaganda by means of public meetings and the circulation of literature exposing the dangers with which Socialism threatens the German Empire.

Concluded on page 6.

LEGALISING BLACKMAIL.

THE TRADE UNION BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

Government or Private Bill ?

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MRACH 28.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir John Lawson Walton, the Attorney General, introduced his Trades Disputes Bill which legalises peaceful picketing and as regards conspiracy etc. affirms the illegality of the Union acts but defends the legality of the same acts, if the offence is committed by an individual. The Bill extends this principle to civil actions, but the Unions funds are only liable for acts distinctly authorised by its governing body.

Referring to the Labourite demands that the funds be immune from the claims arising out of strikes, he objected to depriving the Unions of a sense of responsibility and the creation of a privileged proletariat.

The speech was badly received by the Labourites.

It was subsequently announced that the funds clauses are open to modification. The question was ultimately left to the decision of the House.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The ministerial papers condemn the Trades Disputes Bill as a strange piece of blundering from which it is difficult for the Government to emerge creditably. They anticipate the House will adopt Mr. Hudson's Labourite Bill, which comes up for second reading on Friday, as two hundred Liberals besides Nationalists and Labourites are pledged to secure immunity of Trades Union funds.

The "Daily News" declares Government by Whig lawyers cannot survive a parliamentary democracy.

INDIAN TEA IN CEYLON.

The Question of Duty.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to a question, said that the Ceylon Government would be invited further to consider the abolition of the import duty on Indian tea.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

Arrival at Suez.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Suez.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Protocol may be Signed.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The delegates at the Algeciras Conference expect the Protocol to be signed on the 8th April.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF FINLAND.

The Governor-General of Finland has resigned.

ANOTHER MINE DISASTER.

Serious Explosion in Japan.

Two hundred and fifty-six miners have been killed in an explosion in a Japanese colliery, at Takashima.

STRIKE OF FRENCH MINERS.

A ballot taken by the Pas de Calais miners decided to continued the strike.

ITALY AND SOMALILAND.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Signor Pestalozza, the Italian Consul at Aden, has started for Somaliland and visits the Mullah and the Sultans of Obbia and the Mijertoins.

THE JAPANESE IN LONDON.

Dined by Lord Tweedmouth.

Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, dined the Japanese Ambassador and the Japanese naval officers, besides many distinguished British Naval Officers last night.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

French Officers Acquitted.

The Court Martials have acquitted all the French Officers who refused to participate in the enforcement of the inventorying of the Churches.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Acting under orders from Constantinople a Company of Turkish regulars at Jerusalem has been sent to the Egyptian frontier.

THE DARJEELING MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CULCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The Darjeeling murder case will be tried at the special sessions which will commence April 17th.

A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The Katras Jharriah coal company have declared a dividend at the rate of 40 per cent. and a bonus of 20 per cent.

THE NEW YORK LIFE SCANDALS.

Ex-President Charged with Larceny.

PRESENT DIRECTORS TO BE DISCHARGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON MARCH, 28.

Mr. Perkins, ex-President of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been arrested and charged with larceny based on the Company's contribution to the Republican funds. He has been released pending a technical appeal to the Supreme Court.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The New York State Senate has unanimously passed a Bill terminating on the 15th November the tenure of office of all the present directors and Trustees of the New York Life and Mutual Assurance Companies.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ARREST APPEALED AGAINST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The case of Arthur Balthazar who appealed to the Calcutta High Court against his alleged illegal arrest without warrant came up again to-day but adjourned for a week, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, being directed to send a telegram to the Magistrate of Mysore, requesting him to return all the papers at once.

SUIT AGAINST A TRUSTEE OF THE Y. M. C. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

At the High Court to-day a plaint was filed on behalf of the Advocate General, Bengal, against Watter Culley Madge, sole surveying trustee of the former Y. M. C. A for the framing of a scheme for accounts, etc. The Y. M. C. A. was established some time in the year 1820 and was then known as the Calcutta Juvenile Society having for its object the promotion and education of the Eurasian community of Calcutta. The Committee of trust having ceased to exist and the trust not having been carried out the Advocate General applied for the admisson of his plaint.

IMMIGRATION AGENT FOR THE COLONIES.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has granted twelve months' leave of absence to Mr. R. P. Gibbes of the Colonial Civil Service, Government Imigration Agent in India for Trinidad. Jamaica, Mauritius and Fiji. and has appointed Mr. W. F. Bolton of the Colonial Civil Service, Assistant Government Emigration Agent, to officiats as Agent for these Colonies.

THE NEW DEWAN OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 29.

Mr. Madhava Rao, the newly-appointed Dewan of Mysore, arrived here this morning from Trivandrum and was received at the platform by the Deputy Commissioner, of the Bangalore District, and a large section of Mysore officials who gave him a most enthusiastic and warm welcome and garlanded him profusely.

After resting about an hour at his residence he left again for the capital, where a Durbar will be held and he will be installed in his office as Dewan of Mysore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Mr. A. Earl takes over the appointment of Director of Public Instruction from Sir A Pedler on April 1st.

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle, Chief Secretary, Bengal, is appointed President of the Committee of Management of the Zoological Gardens in succession to Major Alcock.

The proposed exhibition at Monghyr is indefinitely postponed on account of plague.

The Commission appointed by the Bengal Government will, beginning next cold weather, investigate the question of malaria and drainage. The Commission will be composed of the Hon. Mr. Inglis, Captain Clemesha, I. M. S., and Mr. Wheeler.

MUTINY ON BOARD A RUSSIAN SHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 24.

No little excitement prevailed on board the Russian steamer Gregory March last night when it was known that the sailors, &c. were on the point of attacking the Captain and the Officers. A message was instantly sent ashore to the Police authorities, who immediately took steps and despatched all the European constables to be on guard on board. The constables' arrival on board quieted the rowdies, but now they are determined not to work. Fortunately this occurred in harbour. Otherwise there would have been serious results. The Captain in the meantime considered the matter seriously with the rest of the officers on board, and this morning came ashore, and directly proceeded to consult Mons. Labussiere, the Acting Russian Consul, with whom he spent nearly four hours in conversation to ascertain what steeps should be taken The Consul later visited the Lieut.-Governor at his office along with the ship's Captain.

After consulting the Lieut-Governor and the Consul the Captain went on board.

The armed constables will remain on board till the vessel's departure, for Vladivostock.

Till late this afternoon no final dicision was made as to what would be done and consequently the vessel will not be leaving before to-morrow. Arrangements were being made to land some of the crew and detain them in Colombo until further arrangements could be made to re-ship them back to Odessa. It appears the whole crew have determined not to work any longer with the officers of the ship for reasons not yet known, but, it is said, their reason for doing so is dissatisfaction with their treatment.

COLONEL Sir Francis Younghusband, who returns from furlough about the 14th April, will join the Foreign Office for six weeks before taking up the post of Resident in Kashmir.

MR. O'DWYER, Revenue Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province, is proceeding on leave, and Major Rawlinson, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, will act for him.

A NOTABLE ENGINEERING FEAT.

SHIFTING THE BULK OIL TANKS FROM MODY BAY.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM SUCCESSFULLY SOLVED.

THE construction of a new dock to be named the Alexandra Dock, at Stone Bunder, Mody Bay, Bombay, necessitated the removal of several bulk oil tanks for the storage of kerosine oil and liquid fuel, the property of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ld., of whom Messrs. W. & A. Graham are the Agents. These tanks are made of wrought iron plates rivetted together. Each tank when empty weighs about 150 tons. They are round in shape, with a diameter of about 64 feet, standing about thirty-five feet high, and a short distance away from the water's edge. Many suggestions were put forth as to the best way to be adopted for the removal of these tanks, to the right end of Sewree,—a distance of over four miles. Some favoured the view that the tanks be taken to pieces and then conveyed to their destination, and be re-erected there. This suggestion was of course simplicity itself, but the cost was estimated to run into five figures. Probably the cost of removing the tanks piecemeal would have been more than the erecting of new ones. That idea, therefore, had to be abandoned. Others suggested the flooding of the site for which purpose a wall would have had to be erected round the tanks. The tanks could then be floated and towed away to Sewree. This mode of removing a gigantic tank from one place to another was put into practice sometime ago in Calcutta. But that was a very short distance to cover. This same mode could not apply in the case of the tanks at Mody Bay, on more than one ground, it had to be given up. The tanks were to be moved anyhow, and big Engineering firms and contractors in Bombay were asked to undertake the shifting of them. None would take the risk. The Engineers of the Bombay Port Trust, after mature consideration came to the conclusion that under the circumstances, the only course open for them was to shift the tanks bodily. At some quarters this idea was ridiculed, as it was believed, that moving them bodily would injure the tanks and throw them out of all shape, damaging the plates. However the Port Trust relied on the advice of their own Engineers, and it was resolved to have the tanks removed bodily from where they stood. It is said that never in India was such a daring engineering feat of this kind undertaken as decided upon by the Port Trust Engineers. In America, buildings are frequently lifted from their very foundations and are moved considerable distances. But extreme care has to be taken that no vibrations,—much less a shock,— reach any part of the building in transit, otherwise the whole would collapse like a house of cards. Great precautions had therefore to be taken in the removal of these tanks, lest a shock should render them shapeless and probably loosen the rivets and damage the plates. Lest the bottom of the tanks bulged in, proportionate rolled steel beams were placed inside the tank. The work of shifting one of these tanks was taken into hand by the Engineers of the Port Trust on the afternoon of Wednesday last. To meet that end three trenches underneath the tank, 200 feet long, were dug. Woodways were so arranged in those trenches as to make the tank slide on a cradle, when, it was shifted by three screw jacks from behind, worked by gangs of labourers. About 250 men were working incessantly over the tank, which was garded by wire rope against any too sudden slip. To free the tank from shocks of the push of the screw jacks that worked from behind, near the bottom of the tank, weights were so arranged inside it as to allow the equal distribution of the total dead weight of the tank on the three wooden-ways. But the ground was found too weak in places to sustain so heavy a weight and the weak spots had to be strengthened by ramming them. The tank is being removed so gently that it took full twenty-four hours to bring it from its place to the waters' edge.—A distance of 200 feet. Yesterday afternoon saw the tank being launched successfully into the sea and towed away a distance of over four miles by a powerful tug belonging to the Port Trust. This mode of shifting the tanks bodily is considered to be the safest and surest way to be adopted.

A very great advantage of the application of this method of transit is that it is less expensive than other methods. This tank is to be taken up a hilly place at Sewree, where they will have again a difficult task to get it up a steep incline, where it will be hauled. This will be done by the aid of very strong winches.

Mr. P. G. Messent, M. I C. E. Chief Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust, is solely responsible for the success of the engineering enterprise undertaken by the Trust. Mr. Messent was ably assisted in the work by Mr. Charles Anderson, Mechanical Superintendent for the Port Trust, and by Mr. Hormasji P. Kharas, a Parsee Engineer, also of the Trust, with engineering skill of no mean order. The Stone Bunder was being revisited by many citizens of Bombay to witness the singularly daring engineering enterprize. The Hon'ble Sir Walter C. Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trust, and several Trustees inspected the work, and were well satisfied with its success.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain N. S. Cogbill, Administrator, Radhanpur State, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for fifteen months with effect from date of relief in May.

Captain C. F. Harold, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, and Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, is granted privilege leave for twenty-three days with effect from the 1st April or from the date he may avail himself of it.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Kennedy are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department with effect from the 31st March.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson, Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for three months.

Mr. E. Gray, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for four months and nine days.

Mr. J. E. P. Curry to be Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, substantive pro tem., with effect from the 1st April vice Mr. J. F. Rodrigues retiring.

The Reverend P. G. Tibbis, Chaplain of Ghorpuri, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 27th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Second Lieutenant J. A. Jones, Second Battalion, P. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India for twelve months from 1st May.

Mr. A.W. Audy acted as Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department, from the 15th January to the 6th February.

Mr. J. A. McIver to be substantive pro tem Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department, and Mr. Audy to be substantive pro tem Superintendent from the 7th February until the date of relief by Mr McIver.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence out of India for seven months from 1st April—Major T. W. Cuffe, Bombay Light Horse.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave for four and a half months out of India from the 17th February—Lieutenant Bernard Trigge, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

The services of Mr. H. Cousens, Superintentent, Archæological Survey, Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. G. A. Green, temporary Engineer under covenant, is transferred from the Public Works Department Secretariat, to the office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. TRIESTE.

The following is the List of passengers proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloydes s.s. Triens to-day:—Messrs Bottler Oostantinoff F. H. Comber, Greiner, A. Gafoor Mahomedbhai, Vaphiadis and Vlahakis.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

On Safe Correspondence.

THE NICE GIRL AND THE DIFFICULT YOUNG MAN.

SHROVE TUESDAY WEDDINGS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Sentimental folk will tell you that letters should always be kept. Without doubt there is a vast amount of interest attaching to those written langsyne or by the famous dead; but at the same time there is no disguising the fact that many grievous mistakes have been made by keeping correspondence. Where prudence and sentiment are in conflict, it is always safest for prudence to get the upper hand. However, a happy way of combining the two has been discovered, and it may be that not a few causes celebres will be stillborn in consequence; for some ingenious chemist has hit upon the happy idea of preparing notepapor in such a way that while it preserves the ordinary appearance and can be written upon in the usual way it has not the lasting property of other kinds of stationery. Thus, if from sentiment or carelessness a compromising epistle written on this kind of paper is preserved, sooner or later it absolutely consumes itself, and no trace whatever is left to rise up in evidence against one. This suggests a new situation for a melodrama or sensational story. Just as the fatal letters are about to be produced, to the undoing of the hapless wife, they of course dissolve into thin air, owing to the fact that they were written on prepared paper; and the situation is saved. Or it might be that a will made in favour of the wrong person was found to be inscribed on disappearing paper, which of course crumbled precisely at the moment when it was about to be produced, to the relief of the rightful heir, and the due provision of a "happy ending."

So many inducements are now offered to folk to live in flats that one feels the time must be near at hand when pianolas will be provided in every flat, and tenants dressed free of charge for the first three months of their residence. To something like this favour they have come in America, where some new mansions have been projected, with a garage attached. Not only can every tenant keep a motor on the premises if he pleases, but, what is more, by some clever engineering scheme he can drive in it from the street to his own front door, even if he lives on the topmost storey. If two motors simultaneously try to get to the same door first, the result may be uncomfortable; and it will certainly not tend to increase the peace of flat-life if motors are rushing up and down stairs, so to say, by night and day, uttering warning hoots and trailing clouds of petrol as they come. With pianolas going on all sides and motors careering through the building, a flat-dwelling in these circumstances will scarcely be the place for a rest cure. But we must be thankful the scheme is an American one. May it be some time before it reaches this side of the Atlantic! In some things it is by far the happier state to be behind the times.

The girl is in favour just now, and there is a pleasing tendency towards simplicity in all that concerns her. At least, that pertness and knowingness and independence of manner which were acceptable a while since are no longer so. The chaperon, too, has come back, and men who obviously prefer the society of young married women are not popular just now. But while the girl is coming by her own again, and being allowed to taste the joys of youth she is not by any means a bread-and-butter miss. Sweet simplicity in these times has to be very carefully studied. I am always vastly amused by the recipes given for turning out the modern debutante. She appears simply drowned she looks bonnie and fresh and healthy as if she had just come from the country, she has her circle of boy and girl friends, for whom her mother gives her little dances and little dinners, but only those who are behind the scenes really know how much time and money and art go to the making of the simple debutante. Mere youth and even natural charm are not enough to rely upon nowadays.

Figures must be scientifically trained, complexions must be produced if they are not there to begin with and if they are a fortunate possession they must be carefully tended or even improved upon. Then it is essential that the girl should be coiffee in an irreproachable if absolutely simple fashion. Finally she must be good at something—it may be golf or dancing or swimming, or talking of motors or what not; but the upshot of it all is that she has to be very carefully prepared to be merely a nice, well-turned-out, quite ordinary kind of girl who will look smart and yet suggest youthfulness and innocence, and be able to make a circle or be one of a set of pleasant young folk. In short, the jeune fille is most cleverly manufactured; but she is decidedly agreeable to look upon, a truly pleasant young person, and it is to be hoped she will long hold her place. Society is all the better for her.

But while we have improved the young girl, and through her a better time is prevailing in society, there is still much to do with our young men. It is true that there are some very pleasant boys about who are very much less silly than were those of two or three decades ago; and yet what a lot of trouble they give to mothers and chaperons and hostesses generally! They have to be lured to dances by liberal baits. Being caught in the first instance—not always the easiest of matters—they are then very carefully fed, and, being dined, they, of course, cannot escape the ensuing boy-and-girl dance. But then even as you may bring a horse to the water and yet fail to make him drink, so does the hapless hostess fail as often as not in her little plans. She has to exercise her wits to the utmost to get her young men to lead forth the charming maidens whom one would suppose they would be only too delighted to clasp for a brief space in their arms. Were it only possible—alas, that it is not!—the very best way to bring the modern young man to his senses would be to deprive him of the society of girls for several seasons. If only mothers could afford to say, We will send forth no more debutantes till all men are ready to implore them to dance, till there are positive crowds eager to obtain the notice of our girls, then one feels sure there would be a complete change in the young man. But at present he needs positive coaxing to get him to come out at all; and, being out, he makes almost a favour of bestowing the smallest attention on the very nicest girls.

We ought to do everything to perfection in this twentieth century, for there is nothing, from horticulture to Bridge, upon which one cannot obtain the most exhaustive manuals. I have just been studying one which gives detailed instructions how to choose a husband, and what charms women should cultivate if they would enslave the other sex. "What Men Like in Women" is the attractive title of this booklet, and what women, married or unmarried, will be able to resist it? However, they will not find therein instructions how to do their hair or "act fascinating"; but they will find a good deal of really humorous as well as some very sensible advice about men and women generally. It is very certain that all men do not admire the same characteristics in women, and that all women have not the same kind of husbands to manage; but there are certain rules which apply in all cases, and no man or woman will go very far wrong by taking Mr. Hardy's little manual as a matrimonial "vade mecum" He is a great believer in love's young dream and in spinning out the romance of pre-nuptial days, which can never be the same again, however happy married life may be. If everybody implicitly followed his good advice, Sir Gorell Barnes would have a perpetual holiday, and we should get no such plays as "His House in Order."

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

LORD KITCHENER EXPOUNDS THE ARMY SCHEME.

MR. BAKER'S SUMMING UP.

THE VICEROY ON A TRUE SWADESHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

[The following telegrams were not received in time to complete the account of the Viceroy's Council which appeared in our morning edition.]

Lord Kitchener, said: My Hon'ble Colleagues, the Maharaja of Darbhanga and Mr. Gokhale have both raised the question of army expenditure and the latter has reiterated many of the arguments and assertions which we have heard at each Budget Debate during the three years I have had the honour of sitting at this table. The Maharaja of Darbhanga has asked what is the use of alliances if we are not to take advantage of them, but surely he must recognise that there are higher and more worldwide interests underlying our alliance with Japan than the mere pecuniary advantage to this country that he puts forward. It is of coure evident that owing to recent events we have a breathing space in which to complete precautionary measures, which have been recognised to be indispensable, but that is no reason why we should abandon our efforts to reduce our army below the standard that was considered necessary before any of these events occurred. However, this discussion has been raised, and it gives me an opportunity of trying to place the matter of Army Expenditure before my colleagues in a light in which it may not have been put to them before. I think it will be allowed that military expenditure must be considered from three broad standpoints. Firstly, efficiency and sound organisation, secondly, economy in expenditure of the funds voted for the army and, thirdly, the strength of the forces and the remuneration our men receive for their services. The time at our disposal is limited and I have no desire to encroach on your patience unnecessarily, but I should like to make a few remarks under these main heads which I trust will show my hon'ble colleagues that I unite with them in their desire to secure

EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY

in all matters particularly military, and that I consider it would of course be unjustifiable to maintain any force which can be proved to be superfluous for the necessities of this country. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale would prefer to rely entirely on what he terms citizens-soldiership framed on Japanese lines. From my short experience of this country and its inhabitants I am not convinced that the people of India would welcome with all his enthusiasm the introduction of conscription with rates of pay that would necessarily be very much lower than the soldier receives at present, and if the Hon. Mr. Gokhale does not mean this I cannot follow his argument. That the present military burden will be largely reduced I cannot help thinking, also that it is possible that the martial spirit which he wishes to develope might have drawbacks to the class he most closely represents which my Hon'ble colleague has not fully contemplated. Although both of my colleagues object generally to military expenditure I hardly think either of them would be satisfied unless the army of this country were maintained in as efficient a manner as possible. I feel sure also that they will agree with me that in all great industries it is the unquestionable duty of employers of labour to do all in their power to remove any deficiency or defect in their arrangements which might be productive of needless risk or danger to their dependents. It is a simple rudimentary obligation in the relations between master and servant which I feel sure no member of the community would attempt to challenge and I think those who represent the mercantile communities of this country will admit that it is only a wise policy to prevent their workpeople being hampered by antiquated machinery or insufficient material s.

Now there is a class of public servants which I think should not be excluded from equal consideration in this respect. It is a class of men, of whom we are justly proud, who have brought much credit to the Empire and on whom we have to rely for the

THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

and security in this country. I refer to Army of India. It must be remembered that these men are prepared to give their lives freely for the integrity and honour of this country and have proved the fact in innumerable instances. If the owner of a mine only does his duty in securing his employes from the obvious risks which surround them in the exercise of their calling, if he would tightly be convicted of a grave dereliction of such duty if he were not to protect them from the dangers of fire-damp or were to send them down into shafts in worn-out cages, surely a Government only fulfils an equally essential obligation in endeavouring to protect its soldiers, who devote their lives to the State, from needless destruction by giving them means which are essential for the performance of their dangerous duties.

There is also another aspect of the case which I think will appeal to my hon'ble colleagues. We have recently had an example of how efficient organisation and preparation produce remarkable results in War. The Japanese prepared for possible eventualities with the result that, when the time of trial came, they passed triumphantly through what everyone recognised was a critical turning point in their national history, instead of being crushed, as some expected they would be, in their recent struggle against a great military power. Do those who represent the best opinions in this country desire that it may be said that Indian soldiers are inferior in fighting quality to our gallant allies, not because of any want of bravery or patriotism on the part of the men themselves, but because of their not being given the necessary organisation and equipments. I think not; and feel sure my Hon'ble colleagues the Maharaja of Darbhanga and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale would be the first to resent any disparaging remarks of this sort against their countrymen and would wish to prevent the possibility of any such comments being even hinted at or suggested.

THE HONOUR OF THE COUNTRY.

In addition, therefore, to the paramount obligation of securing the peace and safety of the State, it seems to me to be incumbent on Government, both on the score of humanity and also for the honour and fair name of the People of this country to see that our soldiers are not sent into the field imperfectly organised, with inferior weapons and without the necessary ammunition and other essential warlike stores. That is what we are trying to do. We should of course prefer to have our measures even more highly perfected so as to have a margin of safety which would give our troops the advantage over an enemy. But that is at present beyond us. We are merely trying to bring our equipments up to a standard equal to that of possible opponents and to remove defects which have too long remained unrectified. However we may desire to study economy, we are compelled to pay some measure of regard to the rearmaments and military progress in other countries and are often forced against our wishes into expenditure which we should prefer to devote to other objects. It is also an unfortunate fact that ever since the days of bows and arrows the cost of lethal weapons and munitions of war has steadily increased. That however is a fastor beyond our control, but we have been, and are still, doing the best we can to reduce the expenditure thus caused as much as possible.

By the extension of the Indian factories, we hope to be able to turn out guns and other equipments more cheaply than we hitherto have been able to obtain them from England and this course will have the further advantage to India that the money, spent on labour, will go to Indian work people. Under the arrangements, which have recently been introduced, the Army expenditure will in future be under the direct control of the Finance Department. I should therefore be trespassing on my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Baker's preserves, if I were to enlarge on the subject of economical expenditure of money, but I am conscious that he relies on my full and cordial co-operation to prevent waste of all sorts so that funds voted for the Army may be expended with strict regard to economy and due regard to military efficiency.

At the last debate on the Budget, my Hon'ble colleague, Mr. Gokhale, took exception to the remark that his knowledge of military matters was not extensive. I have not the temerity to repeat a proposition which he said was superfluous; but I do say that correct appreciation of our military position necessitates long and careful examination by the best experts we can get with full knowledge of the numerous factors which effect the problem. When such investigations have been completed and laid before Government it is for them to decide what means should be provided and what the

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY

should be. But I think everyone even will agree with me that before discussing any addition to our forces it is our duty to try, by improvements in our arrangements, to make the best of those already at our disposal. This is what we are trying to do. This is mainly what the Re-organisation Scheme means, regarding which there seems to be considerable misapprehension. Some appear to have misgivings that a large increase to the forces is projected, others that the bulk of the expenditure is to be spent on buildings. Both assumptions are widly incorrect. As the result of a long and elaborate examination, it has been found that, by improved methods, we should be able out of our existing forces to place in the field an army of practically double the strength that was previously considered possible. The expenditure, now being incurred, which is only a fraction of what would be required if we had to add an equal number of new units, is partly for the equipment of these additional troops, but it also includes the cost of the new rifle, the introduction of quick-firing guns for the artillery, which in turn involves larger reserves of ammunition, and ammunition columns, improvements in our transport, the coast defences and many other measures which have long been recognised as indispensable. The bulk of the expenditure is for these services and only a small proportion is being incurred on the necessary accommodation required for the better distribution, and consequently better organisation and training, of the army.

As I have shown we are spending money on the reorganisation of our existing materials and not on any material addition to the forces though as a consequence of the experiences in South Africa and Manchuria, we are also trying to reduce the large deficiency in officers and are building up a larger reserve for the Native Army which is a move in the direction which the Hon. Mr. Gokhale advocates. In taking these precautionary measures, we are spreading the cost over a considerable period so as to reduce inconvenience as far as posible and when they have been completed we may hope that the military expenditure will be largely reduced. When we come to the question of the remuneration which men in the army receive, I feel sure my hon'ble colleagues do not consider the sepoy overpaid, indeed having regard to the increased cost of living, I should be somewhat surprised if they did not think the converse to be more correct. I trust that I may have been able, even if it be only in some slight degree, to reassure my Hon'ble colleagues that we are not indulging in military extravagance but on the contrary are endeavouring by overhauling our existing machinery, to obviate increases which might otherwise have been forced upon us.

SECURITY OF INDUSTRY.

It must be remembered that if we are to secure peace and tranquility to this country, which are essential conditions of its material progress and advancement, we must be watchful and whilst resisting any tendency to be influenced by extreme views on either side, it is necessary that we should methodically and systematically organise the available means at our disposal. Capitalists will not place their money in India or assist in the develop-

ment of its resources, on which this country's prosperity so much depends, unless they are convinced that there is assured security. Therefore if we desire to attract capital and act up to the motto, "Advance India" we must be careful that no idea gets abroad that our position is insecure or that we are neglecting the necessary precautions.

My Lord, in the gracious message which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sen to Your Excellency as he was leaving India, he referred to the grand traditions of the army in this country and to the keen spirit and general striving towards efficiency and preparedness for war which appeared, to His Royal Highness, to animate all ranks. I can assure Your Excellency, the Army of India deeply appreciates the high commendation thus bestowed upon them by our King-Emperor's son. The loyalty, bravery and devotion of this army are all factors upon which confident reliance can be placed, but its preparedness to take the field must depend largely upon the action of Government, for even an army of heroes can only be sacrificed if it be not provided with the necessary organisation and equipments which are essential for success in modern war.

MR. BAKER'S SUMMING UP.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker, said; I think, Your Excellency's Government has reason to be satisfied with the reception which the Budget has met with at the hands of this Council. From the observations, which have fallen from various speakers to-day, I gather that our specified proposals have met with general approval, especially those for the remision of the Patwari cesses. Some disappointment seems to be felt that we have not made large provision for expenditure on a variety of new objects. My Lord, I venture to think that that disappointment, if it be really felt, is not altogether reasonable. As Lord Curzon once said, we have been forcing the pace a good deal during the last few years and we are already committed to very heavy recurring expenditure on police reform, the improvement of agriculture, primary education and many other things. I am far from taking a pessimistic view of the situation, but I really think it would have been rash for us to launch out upon any great new schemes at the present time. And there is another consideration of a more general character. Almost all the matters for which we are invited to provide additional grants are within the sphere of the Provincial Governments. We have conferred upon these Governments definite powers and responsibilities which extend to most branches of Civil Administration and we have provided them with growing revenues, on what may fairly be described as a very liberal scale, to enable them to discharge their duties adequately in all branches.

The local Governments have not merely ample funds but also full discretion in the expenditure of them. If any particular measure is outside the terms of the settlement or is of such magnitude as to be beyond the powers of the local Governments then the Imperial Revenues may fairly contribute, as they have done on several occasions in the past. Police reform is a conspicuous instance of this. If we were to embark on a policy of making primary education free of charge to the public, as Mr. Gokhale suggests, that also would justify some special assistance from Imperial funds, but most of the objects for which we are pressed to find money are not of this class. Thus Mr. Sri Ram complains of the inadequate provision for Technical Education and for sanitation. Mr. Porter asks us to give additional grants to the United Provinces for Police Buildings, for Hostels in Secondary schools and for subventions to local Municipalities. These are all ordinary items of Provincial expenditure for which due allowance was made though on general terms and not specifically in the Provincial Settlement. But I will admit that I have much sympathy with the Government of the United Provinces. Mr. Sri Ram's detailed comparison of the Provincial settlement with those of other Provinces is inaccurate in certain respects. But it is still distinctly less favourable than that of any other local Government. Again it is undeniably true that the United Provinces have been very hard hit by the failure of the harvests and by the heavy expenditure they have had to incur on famine relief. If we are able to devise a more equitable method of allocating

FAMINE EXPENDITURE

I hope I shall be able to apply it in such a way as to make up a part of the losses which the local Government has already incurred. Next year we shall undertake the revision of the Provincial Settlement of Burma and I think that I may promise that it shall be our object to accord it both just and generous treatment.

The Honourable Mr. Logan has pointed out how seriously the finances of some of the local Governments, and Bombay in particular, are affected by expenditure on famine relief. He has urged that all such charges should be borne by Imperial Revenue instead of by the Provincial Governments. I do not regard the difficulties, which undoubtedly attach to the present system, in quite the same light as the Honourable Member and I could not assent to the solution he has suggested. If there were a big famine in any Province and the local Government were at liberty to pass on the entire bill to us I shudder to think of the consequences to the finances of the Government of India. But, having said this much, I will frankly admit that, in my judgment, the present system is really open to serious objection. No allowance is made for famine in the Provincial settlements and the established principle is that the entire resources of a local Government must be exhausted before any assistance can be claimed from Imperial revenues. The result is that the system is unfair as between one province and another. A province which is liable to relatively frequent famines such as the United Provinces, Bombay or the Central Provinces, is worse off than one which is comparatively immune such as Burma or Eastern Bengal. The consequences are more serious under the present system of permanent settlements than they were formerly, for the quinquennial revision of the settlements no longer affords an opportunity of setting a crippled Province on its legs again. The question is one of considerable difficulty and various remedies have suggested themselves. I admit that a material change is required and it is our intention as soon as we get to Simla to examine the matter thoroughly and to endeavour to devise a sound solution.

NO RELIEF FROM INCOME TAX.

I regret that I cannot assent to the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's suggestion that the continuance of the income tax is suspiciously like a breach of faith. This suggestion has been made before, but so far as I know has never been supported by any evidence whatsoever and, as a matter of plain historical fact, it rests on no foundation. When the tax was imposed in 1886 Raja Piari Mohan Mukherji moved an amendment to limit the duration of it to one year. With reference to this the Hon'ble Mr. Steel, representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce said that "the payers of income tax will fairly claim that under the present Bill they will contribute at least their full share and when any remission of taxation is possible they will expect that their case shall be considered on its merits along with all other claims for relief which may be put forward." Referring to these remarks of Mr. Steel Sir Auckland Colvin said "with regard to the duration of the tax, the Honourable Mr. Steel has put the case in an extremely fair way, viz., that when the Government finds itself in a position to make remissions of revenue hereafter, the question of the Income Tax should be put on the same footing and receive the same consideration as any other question of remission of revenue." Again in 1890 in replying to a representation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce the Government of India wrote as follows: "It is unnecessary to remind the Chamber that no tax can be considered to be final either as regards form or rate, but I am to say that the Government of India has never given any sanction to the belief that the present Income Tax would be abolished or reduced in preference to any other tax which is now levied or which was levied in 1886.' Since the tax was imposed in 1886 the Government has never given any sort of pledge or promise direct or indirect to repeal the tax or to treat it in any way differently from any other tax. Only two years ago Sir Edward Law, in this Council emphatically affirmed the absolute freedom which Government claimed to itself in this respect and I can hold out no sort of expectation that the tax will be either repealed or reduced. It is almost the only contribution of importance which is made to the public revenues by the monied classes in this country, whose incomes are derived from trade or other non agricultural sources; nor am I disposed to think that the limit of exemption should be raised, It seems to me that a man in this country with an income of Rs. 1,000 a year is far better off, and ranks higher in the social scale than a person at Home with an income of £160 a year. The latter figure represents only about four and a half times the average income of a resident of the United Kingdom whereas Rs. 1000 represents no less than thirty times the average income of a resident of India.

MR. GOKHALE'S QUESTIONS.

Mr. Gokhale has raised a number of more or less important questions with which it would be quite impossible to deal adequately in the time at my disposal. In the first place he has suggested that in our accounts the receipts from railways and from productive irrigation works should be shown net instead of showing the gross receipts on one side and the various charges on the other. I will have the matter further enquired into, but no change of this description can be introduced without the sanction of the Secretary of State and I can therefore give no undertaking in the matter one way on the other. The Hon'ble Member has also suggested that the figures which relate to revenue and expenditure should be excluded from our main accounts. Here also no change can be made without the approval of the Home Authorities whose decision cannot be anticipated.

Then the Honourable Member has put in a plea on behalf of the District Boards in Bombay. So far from Bombay having a grievance it is rather the other Provinces that have cause to complain that they have been left behind Bombay for so long. Then again Mr. Gokhale has taken exception to the practice by which District Boards are required, in times of famine, to devote a great part of their resources to expenditure on relief work. Speaking with all due reserve I think the utmost we can rightly require of a District Board in time of scarcity is that it shall economise in its ordinary expenditure in all reasonable ways.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokale points out that the Gold Reserve Fund now exceeds the sum of 10 millions, which was named by Lord Curzon, two years ago as being sufficient for our purpose and he asks me to say what we propose to do with the profits of coinage in future. May I remind the Honourable Member that last year Sir Edward Law expressed the opinion that we ought to have some twenty millions in the Gold Reserve Fund. We are still a long way short of that figure, but personally, I regard the matter in a somewhat different way. So long as India has a gold standard combined with a currency which consists mainly of rupees I consider than we are bound to set apart the whole of the profit on additions to the coinage.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF SURPLUSES.

Having stated his reasons at length, Mr. Baker continued, Mr. Gokhale returns to the charge once more in regard to the employment of our surpluses on the construction of productive public works and urges the relative claims of Sanitation, the provision of school houses and mass education. Is not the Honourable Member rather flogging a dead horse. We are all entirely agreed with him that we ought not to maintain taxation on a higher level than we should otherwise require merely in order that the revenue, so collected, may be spent on constructing railways that would undoubtedly be wasteful. I readily admit that there is nothing wrong in principle in using such money for other non-recurring expenditure and as a fact we have often done so, but the objection is that this practice does not make for economy. Once we begin to allot sums of money for expenditure on particular objects, not with any ordered design or because the latter are deliberately held to be necessary, but merely because money happens to be available at the moment, we set foot on an inclined plane which leads to the deepest morass of extravagance. I will merely assure the Honorable Member that while we welcome his co-operation and advice and while I, for one, shall be ready to do everything in my power to further the causes, which he and the Government alike have at heart, it is not by devices such as these that a solution is to be found.

Finally, Mr. Baker gave a highly interesting retrospect of changes effected in the Fiscal System in the last twenty-four years and concluding his exhaustive speech said, "I venture to think that the results which I have now laid before the Council constitute an advance of which the Government of India have no cause to feel ashamed. Opinions may differ as to whether our predecessors and ourselves have accomplished as much as we might with the means at our disposal. I, for one, shall not quarrel with our critics if they urge us on to further development on similar lines. There is no such thing as finality in finance. Though not a little has been done, it would be easy to compile a lengthy list of further reforms which still await the hour and the means. I shall resist the temptation to essay that not very profitable task and I shall be content to assure the Council that it will be our aim to persevere steadfastly in the policy that has guided us in the past, to remove every avoidable impediment to the development of trade, to improve communications, to facilitate the free movement of labour, to stimulate all indigenous industries, to encourage the profitable employment of capital, Indian capital first and foreign capital afterwards, and, while providing as generously as we can for the administrative needs of the country in Education, Agriculture, public health and public safety, to take as our watchword first and last and all the time Lord Cromer's well known dictum "keep taxation low."

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Viceroy said: I must in the first place congratulate my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, on the very lucid statement he has placed before us, a statement which, I think, we may all agree in accepting as distinctly satisfactory, all the more so that we are fairly entitled to recognise that the expenditure proposed for 1906-1907 represents no spasmodic effort on the part of the Government of India but that it is the continuation of a well considered policy which the growing revenues of the country has enabled the Hon'ble Member to carry out. We appear to have no reason to imagine that we are under the influence of that intoxication, known as a boom in the new world, followed, too often, by the depressing effects of financial dissipation. The speeches which we have heard from the Hon'ble Members to-day all hold out hopes of a solid and assured financial future the chief problem of which will, I hope, be not as to how and when we are to secure our revenue, but as to how and when we can best spend it. I am very far from saying that we are free from trouble. We have famine and sickness with us still. A partial failure of the monsoon and a further delay in the winter rainfall have told the inevitable tale in parts of Northern and Central India but still there has been no such misery as that of 1899 and 1900 and we may fairly hope that the money spent on irrigation in recent years, and on the development of famine relief organisation, may surely and steadily reduce our famine areas, whilst as the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson has told us, the Government of India owe a debt of gratitude to the noble liberality with which the Chiefs have realised their obligations in their own afflicted territories. The plague however stares us gruesomely in the face and is ever reminding us of the efforts we are urgently called upon to make for the sanitary welfare of the people.

On every side there is indication of progress and of development of which there is no better evidence than the increase in railway earnings and the number of railways under construction and, with certain exceptions there is a general increase of revenue. The net result is a surplus of 253 lakhs of rupees, 122 lakhs of which we propose to devote to the remission of taxation, the relief of local bodies and the assistance of administrative improvement. In a country of great undeveloped resources it must often be a question whether a revenue surplus should be in the main devoted to the further development of the country or to the reduction of the taxation of its population. For my own part I believe that

THE FUTURE PROSPERITY OF INDIA

depends so largely upon the welfare of its agricultural population that relief in the direction we propose will have a wide-spreading effect and will as a consequence further that development in other directions which we are so anxious to encourage. Sir Denzil Ibbetson has given us an insight into the valuable work of the Department he so ably administers and if, after so short a residence in India, I may venture to give an opinion, I can only say how fully I agree with him as to what I take to be his views in respect to agricultural indebtedness and agricultural expansion. We all know the cruel burden the former entails on the agricultural population, but I doubt the possibility of the Government of India ever being able to pay off this debt and, like the Hon'ble Member, I doubt the policy of their doing so if they could. I believe that Co-operative Societies and Agricultural Banks, carefully arranged systems of Government loans, coupled with the encouragement given to individual energy will do much more to spoil the Money-Lenders' market and do it in a much more healthy way than any entire acceptance, by Government, of the debts of the agricultural community could ever do. Expert instruction in agriculture will too, as years go on, undoubtedly conduce to the same success as has attended the scientific care which has done so much to realise for India the wealth of revenue contained in her magnificent forests.

But though I am inclined to recognise agriculture as the staple industry of the country I am far from losing sight of the great commercial development and the rapid expansion of trade of which the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett has spoken. The records of the Department of Commerce and Industry tell us not only of over-sea trade, the improvement of our harbours and the establishment of commercial relations with other countries, but also of the interior industrial development of India, much of which is only as yet beginning, and the possibilities of which are so enormous. And nothing in the speech of the Hon'ble Member is to my mind more important than that sentence in which he conveyed the assurance that the Government of India earnestly desire to encourage local enterprise and that they mean to insist that in the case of articles, required by Government, which can be produced in this country at the same price and of the same quality as imported articles the preference shall be given to local production.

NEED FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

I am in thorough sympathy with all the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur has said in this direction. His contribution to the debate on Education generally has been most valuable, but in an industrial sense the attention he has drawn to Technical Education deserves our most careful consideration. Technical instruction in other countries is growing apace though it is not so very long since the necessity for it was not so generally admitted as it is now. Competition has forced it upon us and we must not lag behind. The wealth, welfare and the strength of a country that would hold its own in the world must depend largely upon the employment of its manhood and in the development of its own resources. But now-a-days, in these days of rapid and easy sea-transport and in the face of our system of open markets, the home producer and home manufacturer must be prepared to face foreign competition or to fail. I am afraid he cannot expect his fellow-countrymen, for the sake of patriotism, to buy his goods if they are inferior and more expensive than goods from other lands and I say to the supporters of Swadeshi—that much abused word—that if Swadeshi means an earnest endeavour to develop home industries in an open market for the employment and for the supply of the people of India no one will be more heartily with them than myself. But if by Swadeshi is meant an inability to recognise the signs of the times, a mistaken desire to maintain industrial systems long out of date, to force markets by prohibiting the people of India from the purchase of better and cheaper goods it will have no sympathy from me. The ancient hand loom cannot compete with modern machinery. There are indigenous arts in India which I hope may be for ever preserved. The ingenuity, the characteristic will of a people should always be dear to them, but the success of modern industries and the preservation of indigenous industries is becoming every day more and more dependent upon scientific and technical knowledge and if the resources of India are to be developed by the people of India, such development must depend largely upon local enterprise, upon the investment of Indian money and upon a recognition of the absolute necessity of expert training. There is no lack of opportunity for such native enterprise which will well merit the assistance and encouragement the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur has so justly claimed for it. I have ventured to deal only very superficially with the chief points raised in this debate and when the heads of departments have so ably dealt, with points which chiefly concern the resources of India, its revenue and the welfare of its population.

INDIA'S DEFENCES.

But there is on the other hand the heavy expenditure we have to face in many branches of the administration and chiefly in respect to the army to which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has taken such strong exception. I have listened to all he has said with the respect due to one who very eloquently represents the advanced views of a section of the Indian people views which, though we may perhaps often disagree with, are the result of a study of the Indian political life of to-day and of a patriotic desire to share in the administration of public affairs, views which I shall always be ready to listen to and to discuss. Recent events may at first sight appear to justify much of what the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has said. Russia's reverses in the Far East and our alliance with Japan undoubtedly at the present moment minimise the dangers of our Indian Frontier but I am afraid I cannot follow the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in his conclusion that these dangers have disappeared for ever. He has told us that the tide of European aggression in China has been rolled back for good, that the power of Russia has been broken and that her prestige in Asia has gone. I am afraid those are mere assumptions which I can hardly accept. I am afraid I feel much more impelled to consider what effect Russian reverses may have on the pride of a high-spirited military race and I wonder in how long or in how short a time she may feel confident of recovering her lost prestige. Mr. Gokhale advises us to hang up our military reorganisation till a more disquieting situation arises, that is to say wait till the moment of danger arises before we put our house in order and to trust to a military scramble towards efficiency. I hope that the danger of such military scrambles has at last impressed its risks upon us.

He has also referred to the position of the people of India in respect to the military services. The position is a difficult one and in some points it is not satisfactory, but I do assert this and I know my colleagues will agree with me that the position is in no way due to want of appreciation of the loyal services of the magnificent officers and soldiers of the Indian Army

TRIBUTE TO LORD KITCHENER.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has so clearly placed before us the view he takes of military reorganisation that I need say very little. He has devoted a brilliant ability to the task of placing the Army of India on a footing of sound efficiency, an efficiency which can guarantee security, whilst he has reminded us that in the midst of a rising prosperity and increasing cost of living we cannot ignore the daily comfort of the Indian troops who serve us. Military expenditure is necessarily heavy in respect to the up-keep of all great armies. The criticism of such expenditure is often short sighted. The price paid for an army is the premium paid for the insurance of the country. The huge armies of modern nations are not due either to any tendency to over insure or to the promptings of mere military ambitions. They exist in the first place for the maintenance of peace, because nations know that on their armed strength depends their immunity from attack. No nation can hope to be great and prosperous without being strong amongst its fellows. Its wealth, the welfare of its people, its commerce its investments, its interior development all depend upon its security from hostile pressure, a security guaranteed only by the efficiency of its military forces, by the power of the strong arm. As long as the whole world continues armed to the teeth we must be prepared to pay for the safety of our existence. I hope we shall never be deceived into a false security.

It is pleasant to remember that Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, though they deeply realised the wants of the loyal population who so enthusiastically received them, visited India, when its future seemed full of promise. I trust that promise may be fulfilled and that ever increasing revenues will help to solve the administrative problems which surround us and will ensure the progress and happiness of the people.

The Council then adjourned "sine die."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Shrove Tuesday is a day always much given up to weddings, and this year was no exception to the rule. The first of two that took place at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, was at noon, when Mr. Markham, eldest son of Sir Edwin Markham, was married to Miss Mabel Warb, daughter of the late Mr. Ward and of Mrs. Robert Ward. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Ward of the Irish Guards, and for bridesmaids she was attended by three cousins—the Misses Blackwood and Miss Violet Verner—also by the bridegroom's sister, Miss Betty Markham. Mr. M. W. Markham supported his brother as best man; and Mr. Albert Smith the bridegroom's uncle, performed the marriage rite. Julia Lady Tweeddale lent her house on Chelsea Embankment for the reception, which was held by Mrs. Ward; among the guests being Lord and Lady Tweeddale, Jullia Lady Tweeddale, Lord and Lady Bangor, Lady Jane Taylor, Lord Armstrong, Sir Edwin and Lady Markham, Sir Albert and Lady Markham, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, Mrs. Tatton Egerton, Lady Adye, Mr. Watson Taylor, and Mr. Arthur Watson Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Markham started during the afternoon in a motor-car (a wedding present from Lord and Lady Armstrong) on the first stage of their honeymoon tour.

Later St. Peter's, Eaton Square, was again crowded for the marriage of Mr. Oliver Baring, only son of Mr. Walter Baring, his Majesty's Minister at Montevideo, with Miss Winfield-Bonser, only daughter of Sir John Winfield-Bonser, who until lately was Chief Justice of Ceylon. Master Rupert Samuelson carried the bride's train, and the two little bridesmaids—Miss Sybil Colville, daughter of Lord and Lady Colville, and Miss Rosalind Steward—were escorted by two additional pages, Master Charles and Master Terence Sanders. Cannon A. T. Baillie, Rector of Rugby, was the officiating clergyman, and Mr. Ralph Delme Radcliffe was Mr. Baring's bestman. The wedding party went on afterwards to Eaton Place, where the bride's stepmother, Lady Winfield Bonser, held a reception. Later the young couple left for Lynwick, Sussex, where the honeymoon is being spent.

Although Mr. Harry Fitzmaurice Huntsman's marriage to Lord Savile's sister, Mrs. Goodfellow, was by way of being quiet, a good many friends assembled at All Saints' Eanismore Gardens, to witness the ceremony. Lord Savile gave his sister away, and Canon Gray, Rector of West Retford, close to the bride's Nothinghamshire home, Lound Hall, officiated. After luncheon, Mr. and Mrs. Huntsman took leave of their friends and started on their wedding tour. Another Shrove Tuesday wedding was that of Mr. Torrens, son of the late Captain Torrens, to Miss Lilian Fardell, daughter of Sir George Fardell, Conservative Member for South Paddington. The service at St. John's Church, Southwick Crescent, was read by the bride's brother, and Mr. Edward Torrens a brother of the bridegroom, acted as bestman. Among the six bridesmaids were Miss Fardell, Miss Hilda Spencer, Miss Scott, Miss Hilda Goschen, and Miss Kathleen Barry Drew. Lady Fardel afterwards welcomed a large party of relations and friends in Hyde Park Street, whence Mr. and Mrs. Torrens started for their honeymoon tour in the West of England.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the Markers' Open Singles of to-day's Match.

Jehangir Merwanjee (Jodhpore)	15—15—15	To be played off on Wed. 28th at 3-30 p.m.	To be played off on Sat. the 31st at 3-30 p.m.
Chintaman Dass (Calcutta)	4—11—9		
Manockjee Merwanjee (Bangalore)	8—18—15		
	—15		
Manockjee Dhunjeebhoy (Mhow)	15—14—6		
	—8		
Kali Charan (Allahabad)	5—15—15	To be played off on Thur. 29th at 3-30 p.m.	
	—15		
Hormusjee Merwanjee (Bombay)	15— 8—10		
	—5		
M Baliah (Mysore) ...	10—5—4		
Pudumjee Merwanjee (Poona)	15—15—15		

Draws for the Markers' Handicap Doubles.

Jamsetjee Merwanjee (Bombay) Chintaman Dass (Calcutta)	— 2	To be played off on Wed. 28th at 4 p.m.	To be played off on Fri. the 30th at 3-30 p.m.
Padamjee Merwanjee (Poona) Kalee Charan (Allahabad)	—		
Manockjee Merwanjee (Bangalore) Hormusjee Merwanjee (Bombay)	+ 1	To be played off on Thur. 29th at 4 p.m.	
Jehangir Merwanjee (Jodhpore) M Baliah (Mysore) ...	Scratch		

The following is the draw for the Mixed Double Handicap.

One Gentleman and One Marker.

vs.

One Gentleman and One Marker.

Capt J G Greig & Chintamandas (Calcutta)	— 4	To be played off on Wed. at 4-30 p.m.	To be played off on Fri. at 4-30 p.m.
Mr C W Fosbery & Hormusjee (Bombay)	Scr		
Capt A F E Stiffe & Jehangir Jodhepore)	Scr	To be played off on Fri. at 4-30 p.m.	
Capt Heale & Kalliahr n (Allahabad)	Scr		
Major C E Baynes & Pudumji (Poona)	Scr	To be played off on Thurs. at 4-30 p.m.	
Mr P M D Sanderson & Manockji (Mhow)	Scr		
Mr Brennan & Manockji (Bangalore)	Scr	A bye	

The Date will be fixed hereafter.

On the 1st April at 4 p.m. there will be a Match between the Winner of the Singles Tournament and Jamsetjee Merwanjee, the Champion of the World, the latter giving points to be fixed hereafter.

Season Ticket.....	Rs.	10 each
Daily Ticket	„	2 „
Final Match	„	5 „

A. C. W. FOSBERY,
Hon.-Secy. Racquets.

FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the numbers on relief during week ending 17th March.

District.	Number relieved: On relief works.	On test works.	Antecedents in workers.	In poor houses.	In villages.	Total relief of all kinds.
Ahmednagar	5,350	.....	707	.....	7,331	13,388
Poona	.....	931	.....	.....	2,927	3,858
Sholapur	038	125	127	.....	2,045	2,836
Satara	492	281	.....	.....	3,178	3,456
Bijapur	4,901	352	1,236	32	7,331	13,894
Belgaum	1 988	184	455	71	4,920	7,662
Dharwar	.....	19	.....	.....	52	71
Kaladgi	603	.....	198	.....	38.8	1,041
Daphlapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38
Aundh	.....	126	.....	.....	114	276
Phaltan	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	59
Kolhapur	492	.....	.....	.....	126	626
Sangli	1,247	.....	.....	.....	380	1,627
Mudhol	378	.....	.....	.....	92	470
Ramdurg	87	.....	.....	.....	48	135
Total	15,721	1,983	2,733	103	29,477	50,920

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 28th March 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06 (Revised Estimate)	£31,533,600
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 24th March 1906 by Council Bills	£31,260,724
	By Gold ...	Nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate	£,275,576

THE GROWTH OF GERMAN SOCIALISM.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It is often contended by optimists that the remarkable success of the Social Democratic party in electoral contest produces a false impression of the spread of Socialism among the German people. It is stated that a very large proportion of the electors who give their votes to Social Democratic candidates do not thereby signify their approval and support of Socialism, but merely demonstrate their discontent with the existing order of things. It is certainly true that many supporters of Socialist candidates at the polls do not approve of the entire collectivist programme which embodies the avowed aims of the Social Democratic party. The supporters of Socialist candidates are drawn from all classes, including bankers, business men, professors, lawyers, and even Government officials. The Social Democrats form the only opposition party which can be taken seriously, so that they command the support of all shades of malcontents. The opponents of militarism, of oppressive taxation, and of all the other unpopular features of the present regime in Germany record their discontent by voting for Social Democratic candidates. Many wealthy men of liberal opinions even demonstrate their aversion for the policy of the Government by subscribing large sums to the funds of the Social Democratic party.

CAPITALIST SUPPORT.

The anomaly of support being given by the propertied and moneyed classes to a party which frankly avows its belief in class hatred and its dislike of support from the upper and middle classes tends to disappear in proportion as the Government of the country becomes more progressive, and as the Socialist party becomes by its continuous growth more dangerous to vested interests. The significance of the partial support now given to the Social Democrats by the middle classes should not be over estimated. It should be remembered that, while, a certain proportion of middle class electors support the Socialists, there are still large numbers of working classes, especially in the rural districts who have not yet been converted to Socialism. There is reason to believe that, simultaneously with the decrease of middle class support given to the Socialists, the permeation of the working classes with socialistic tendencies will increase even in the rural districts which are now strongholds of Conservatism and Clericalism, so that the numerical strength of the party will not diminish. The Social Democrats themselves admit that the sympathy of middle class voters is an anomaly of which they disapprove, and declare that they desire all their supporters to be convinced adherents of their complete collectivist programme.

The German Social Democratic party has shown no signs of acquiring an increased sense of responsibility in proportion to its numerical strength and the prominent part which it plays in German politics. It is still a party of irresponsible demagogues who cling to the doctrine of class hatred and other principles of the old revolutionary school with great tenacity. There has been much talk in recent years of a revision of the Social Democratic programme, but the Revisionists form an insignificant minority of the party, although they include the most able members. If the Revisionists had their way, the party would abandon its rigid adherence to the exploded theories of the Marxist school and would become a Labour party with a programme of radical social reform. The Revisionists do not reject all alliances with other progressive parties. The bulk of the Social Democratic party regards Revisionist Socialism as rank treachery to the cause. The extreme revolutionary section has now undisputed sway over the whole party. Several prominent Revisionist Socialists of great talent, who occupied the principal positions on the editorial staff of the "Vorwarts," the Berlin daily paper which is recognised as the central organ of the party, were recently ejected to make room for fanatical revolutionists of deficient education. The revolutionary events in Russia have exercised a visible influence on German Social Democrats in favour of the adoption of more revolutionary methods in Germany and the last annual congress of the party declared in favour of the general strike as a desirable method of coercing the Government into compliance with Socialist demands.

On Friday night the second mail from Abbottabad came to grief owing to the flood in the Haro river. The tonga with its driver and passengers managed to land at last but one pony was lost.

LITTLE ONE ONE SOLID SORE

Covered With Scales and Scabs From Head to Foot—Doctors and All Other Remedies Had Failed—Skin Now Smooth and Clear.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

Writing under date of Sept. 7, 1904, Mrs. Mattie Shaffer, of Cumberland, Miss., says: "Some time ago I ordered and received your wonderful Cuticura Remedies, which I used on my little afflicted babe with wonderful results. I had tried many other remedies without any benefit whatever, and Cuticura came to the rescue when my doctors and all other remedies had failed. One doctor pronounced it scrofula, the other eczema. The little one was one solid sore, with scales and scabs from head to foot, when I started using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The result was wonderful, and now my baby's face and body are smooth and clear." (signed) Mrs. Mattie Shaffer.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS

At the First Sign of Disfiguring Humours Is to Use Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humours of the Skin and Scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the Cuticura Treatment, consisting of warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Disfiguring Humours."

Delightfully refreshing in hot climates is the use of such a pure emollient Soap as

CALVERT'S Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Carefully prepared from the best materials only, delicately perfumed, and superfatted—it in every way meets the exacting requirements of the most sensitive skin.

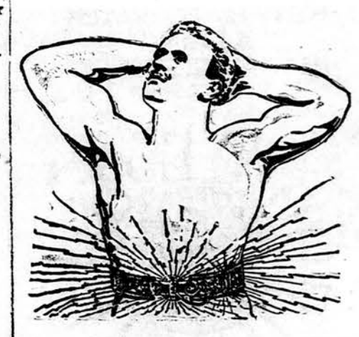
It is also antiseptic, containing 10% Crystal Carbolic, which has at once a healthy action on the skin, and acts as a preventive of contagion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment

has a good reputation for the cure of sunburn, insect bites, and skin irritation. Always handy to have for cuts, burns, bruises, piles, scalds, and similar mishaps.

T. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

I AM A MAN!



NO MATTER how weak you are; how full of aches and pains; how feeble and old in your actions, you can be made a stronger and better man by wearing my Electric Body Battery while you sleep. Pick out the men who have worn my Body Battery. See them with heads erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I AM A MAN." And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headaches with a tired stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality? Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be?

If so, I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies. My Body Battery will cure you, and if you will come to me, you will soon be one of "COOK'S MEN."

I believe that the best evidence is the word of an honest man who says "YOU CURED ME."

Come to me and let me cure you. Years of my life have been devoted to my trade, and I have made my Body Battery popular with people who are tired of drugging. I cure while you sleep. It's easy and pleasant. My Body Battery gives a current that is a glowing warmth. No burn or sting.

I have a nicely illustrated book which every man should read. I will send it closely sealed, free, if you write me. Call if you can, and my physician will give you a free test of the appliance. Consultation is free Act to-day.

Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.
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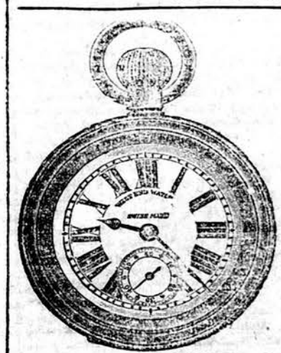

THE CAMPAIGN,

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OPEN FACE CASE.

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BLACK OXIDISED STEEL	„	25 0
STERLING SILVER	„	34 0

HUNTING CASE.

NICKEL	„	25 0
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HALF HUNTING CASE.

NICKEL	Rs.	28
STERLING SILVER	„	42

WITH GUARANTEE FOR THREE YEARS.

WEST END WATCH CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
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BOMBAY.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

Congratulations to Mr. Ernest Denny, the new author or the new play for Miss Marie Tempest at the Duke of York's. "All-of-a Sudden Peggy has not succeeded, it is true in satisfying the requirements of certain all-of-a-sudden critics, but it is a most amusing comedy all the same, and it provides the actress, for whom it has obviously been written, with a part eminently suited to her talents. To do this is to do a thing that many a practised playwright might fail to accomplish; and All-of-a-Sudden Peggy is Mr. Denny's first play. And the new author has done this thing—fitted Miss Marie Tempest with a Marie Tempest part—in no slavish or laborious fashion. There are other excellently drawn characters in the comedy, besides this impetuous Peggy O'Mara—notably the almost equally frothbrained Mrs. O'Mara, played to perfection by Miss Florence Wood, and the wholesome and manly Jimmy Keppel whose qualities become pleasantly accentuated through their introduction to us by that delightful actor, Mr. Gerald du Maurier. They play is most emphatically a play to be seen, and the author is most emphatically an author to be congratulated.

Lord Crackenthorpe is an enthusiastic authority on spiders. The way to get to his heart is to know a lot concerning the habits and customs of these creatures, and to talk to him about them. Mrs. O'Mara and her daughter Peggy are among the visitors at his country house, and the mother is anxious that Peggy should become Lady Crackenthorpe. The latter Mr. O'Mara having been a spider expert also, his scheming wife and his dash-ahead daughter know quite enough about the life of the creature to interest Crackenthorpe, and the two use their knowledge (the daughter reluctantly) to catch the distinguished and wealthy entomologist in a web woven by the chubby fingers of the little cherub. Lord Crackenthorpe's people are dead against the idea of his lordship's marriage with an Irish adventuress, and they devise a very heartless plan for getting the girl out of his way. His younger brother, the Hon. Jimmy Keppel, shall, it is arranged, make love to her and win her heart; and then, when she has definitely transferred her affections to him, and thus disgusted the spider collector by her inconstancy, get out of it.

Peggy, for all of her fiery impetuosity, her dare-devilishness, and her all-a-of-suddenness, is at heart and in morals a thoroughly good girl. Her advances to Lord Crackenthorpe have been made under the pressure of parental authority, and she has no more real love for him than for one of his precious spiders; so that it naturally comes to pass that Jimmy, being younger, handsomer, almost as well-off, and not a crank, has a fairly easy task before him—in the way of winning her. In the way of losing her, no. In the process of deceiving her he falls in love with her; she, in her turn, has grown to love him; and their engagement is hurried forward by a compromising situation, which, though somewhat French in conception, is nevertheless presented in a sufficiently decorous fashion for its ready acceptance by British playgoers. There are side-issues to this little story, of course—as in most plays—and one of them is responsible for the welcome appearance in it of Miss Beatrice Beckley, who is very bright and fascinating in the part of an ingenue but the chief interest is centred in Miss Marie Tempest and Mr. Gerald du Maurier, and that interest is uncommonly well placed.

The Mrs. O'Mara of All-of-a-Sudden Peggy is a most amusing character, and if Mr. Ernest Denny had been writing for the Court Theatre some years ago, he would have elaborated it into a first-rate part for Mrs. John Wood. It might even now be developed a little without injury to the central figure of the comedy, for although Miss Florence Wood succeeds in making it to a certain extent prominent, one feels when the final curtain has descended that the author has missed an opportunity. The contemplation of its development at the expense of occasional superfluous matter is decidedly an agreeable one. Miss Wood's practical acquaintance with her mother's stage characters, and her inherited talent for interpreting them in the Mrs. John Wood manner, entitles the actress to liberal scope for the exercise of her special faculty, and one would like to see this clever lady—who, by the way, is the widow of Ralph Lumley, a young dramatist whose farces at the Court and at Toole's promised well for a career that was not to be—as a Mrs. O'Mara with twice the amount of work she is given to do, and which she does so admirably, at the Duke of York's.

In Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's play at the Imperial Brigadier Gerard, Mr. Lewis Waller again appears as a fighting hero. And again he makes a brave and a handsome show. There is so much of the gallant stage hero in the personality of Lewis Waller that it seems almost incredible that he should be the first actor in the family to which he belongs. Mr. Waller has gone thoroughly into the history of his ancestors, and he cannot discover the dramatic blood even in his very remotest relative. As a boy he never thought of the theatre. He never saw a pantomime. As a youth he never troubled about the stage. But as soon as he was a young man (I will not be responsible for erecting the partition which divides the youth from the young man) he decided that whatever might be his start in life he would eventually seek fame and fortune in the now greatly overpeopled world of make believe. To this end he read Shakespeare ravenously, and joined almost as many amateur dramatic clubs as there were in existence at the time. And ere long he was the hope and the pride of S. George's Hall.

Mr. Waller's daily work at this time was being practised, with anything but enthusiasm, in a City counting-house. The figures of Shakespeare stood in front of the figures on his ledger, and his employers though they liked Waller the man, were not heart-broken when Waller the clerk one day made up his mind to part with the first. The young man fought now for an engagement in the real theatre with the perseverance of a clock. (If he did not find any actors growing upon his genealogical tree, surely he must have discovered a soldier or two?) Again and again he called for engagement at the agent's and the manager's, and again and gain he came empty away. At last, by the kindness of the late John Billington, who was stage manager as well as acting for Toole at that time, he was permitted to make his first professional appearance as Jack Lorimer in Uncle Dick's Darling—and on a Royal night too, with His Majesty the King, then Prince of Wales, among the audience!

His luck from that moment was of the right sort. Those were the days of the trial matinee, when the London boards, for an afternoon, were constantly the scene of an experiment in drawing-room melodrama, a few to be seen again in the evening bill, the majority to be seen never more; and such was the determination of Mr. Lewis Waller to get on—or might it not more fairly be said that such was the demand for his services?—that one seldom went to one of these matinees without finding him cast for the principal part. His industry was amazing; his manner, both on and off the stage, that of a man who had vowed to himself that he would succeed or perish in the attempt. He took the utmost pains to do the thing properly, and it is recorded of him that when he was engaged to take Mr. Kyrle Bellew's part in called back in a touring company with the Hugh Conway and Comyns Carr sensational play, he sent his tailor to the Prince of Wales's Theatre to take down particulars as to the special cut of Mr. Bellew's dress clothes. Kyrle Bellew was the first man on the stage to go to extremes in the full opening of the evening waistcoat. Lewis Waller was the second.

That jolly good singer and jolly good fellow Watkin Mills has returned to England from his latest tour round the world, and is being rapidly booked for the forthcoming concerts of importance. He has had a right royal time in every way, but, like so many artists who have travelled for any length of time in the far-away regions, his love for the old country, and for the appreciation of his countless old friends belonging to it, has persuaded him that there's nothing like England after all and he will probably let a year or two go by before sailing away to sing again to his new friends over the water. It is most interesting to hear from Watkin Mills of the great demand he has met with in Australia for the compositions of Mme. Liza Lehmann. Her "Daisy Chain" and her Persian Garden were clamoured for in some of the most out-of-the way places in New Zealand—which goes to show that the municipal concerts of the country, where the people can enjoy the best music on payment of three-pence for admission, have done much in the way of cultivation. The Sydney Town Hall accommodates four thousand persons, and at some of the municipal concerts held here every seat is occupied. This of course, in the general way, makes it a little difficult for English concert parties to gain financial profit in addition to artistic appreciation: but for Melba, for Miss Ada Crossley, and for Watkin Mills the patronage has been ready and numerous enough.

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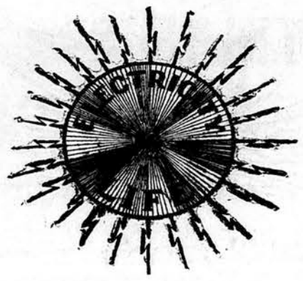

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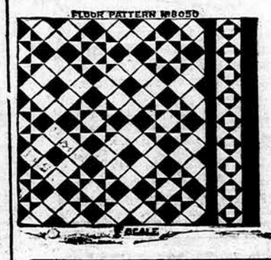

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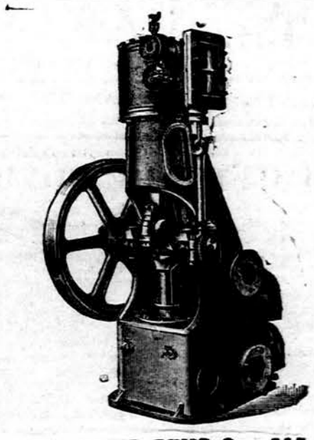

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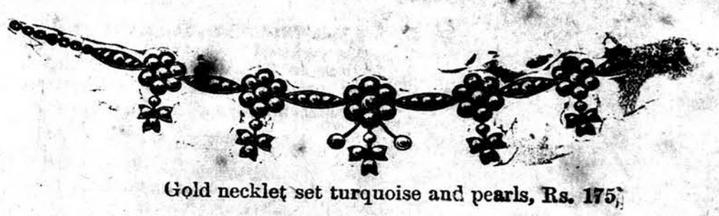

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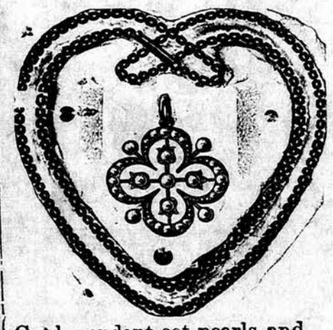

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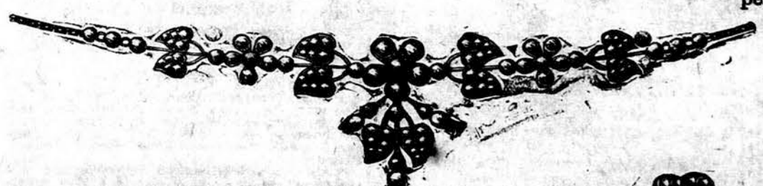

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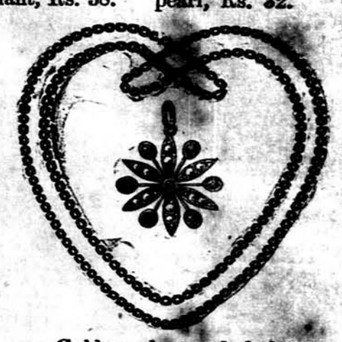

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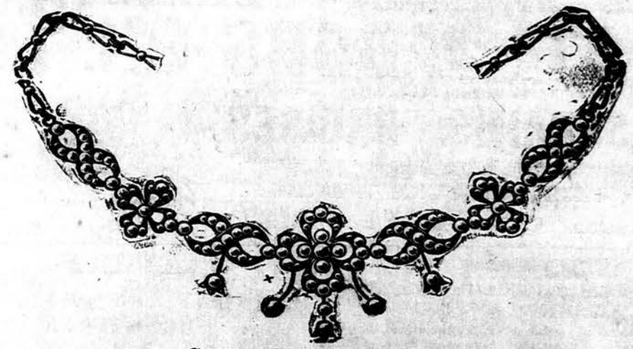

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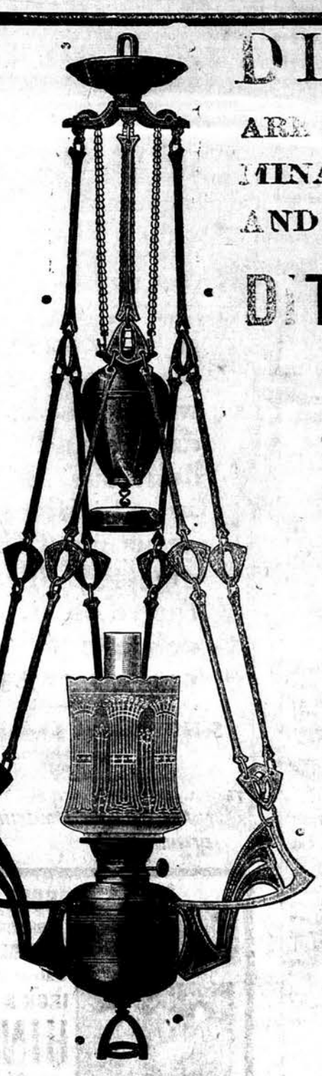

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